

## Key seats poll gives Tories 94 majority

● An exclusive *Times*/MORI poll of key constituencies shows that the Tories could sweep in for a third term with a healthy majority

● The poll confirms that Labour's gains in support are not enough. Many Labour voters remain doubtful about the party's defence policies

● A significant undershoot in the public sector borrowing requirement has given the Chancellor scope for £4 billion of tax cuts in next month's Budget

● New figures revealing near-zero government borrowing in the first 10 months of the financial year have added to optimism about tax cuts

By George Brock

The Conservative Government could be re-elected with a majority of nearly 100 seats if an election were held now, according to an exclusive *Times*/MORI opinion poll.

The poll, taken in 73 key constituencies, shows that voters in marginal seats are not likely to vote exactly the same way as the rest of the country. The swing from the Conservatives to Labour is smaller in marginals than in the country overall.

While most current opinion polls indicate that the Conservatives might fall short of an overall majority in the next parliament, the variation in the marginal seats could be enough to give them an outright majority.

The poll shows party support in the Conservative-held marginals which are vulnerable to Labour as: Conservatives 40 per cent, Labour 36, Alliance 22, Others two. In

Greenwich by-election 4 MORI poll 10

building up its support in constituencies which it already holds or in seats where the Alliance came second in 1983 and where the effect of the Labour gain has been to split the anti-Conservative vote more evenly.

Dr David Butler, of Nuffield College, Oxford, said yesterday that the projections for the numbers of parliamentary seats which would be won if voting followed this pattern were based on a relatively new phenomenon.

"We have only just started to see marginals behaving very differently from the rest of the country, and we don't know how long this trend may last," he said.

"It is important to remember that the Alliance has shown a capacity to create a late swing of votes in its own favour and if there was such a late swing before or during an election campaign, the Conservatives would win fewer seats."

The results of the poll appear to confirm a gloomy message delivered to Labour

leaders earlier this week. The Shadow Cabinet was warned at a strategy session by Mr Bryan Gould, MP for Dagenham and Labour's campaign co-ordinator, that the performance in polls was not good enough.

The poll shows, for example, that many Labour voters are still doubtful about their party's defence policies. In Conservative/Labour marginals, 18 per cent of people who say that they intend to vote Labour think that the Tories have the best defence policies.

Alliance voters, whose number seems likely to increase between now and the election, are shown to have a mixture of preferences. Thirty-six per cent in Conservative/Alliance marginals think that Tory policies on prices and inflation are the best available; only 37 per cent prefer their own party's ideas on the subject.

Conservative voters seem to have the largest doubts about their party's programmes for health care and jobs. Just over half of them think that their own party has the best policies on health.

The results also show that the new campaign to persuade people to cast "tactical" votes faces a huge barrier of ignorance. The poll asked whether respondents were aware that they lived in a marginal constituency. No group of voters aligned with any party in either kind of marginal registered more than 50 per cent giving the right answer.

## Tax cut of 4p within reach

By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

Big tax cuts and lower interest rates are now firmly in place for the Budget in a month's time. The boom in tax revenues has given the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, room for manoeuvre of £4 billion.

Official figures for government borrowing showed that in the first 10 months of the financial year, the public sector borrowed just £0.4 billion. This exceptionally low figure has added to the belief that next month will bring very substantial tax cuts.

It is even possible that the Chancellor could go for a reduction in the basic rate of income tax to 25p in the pound, although he publicly rejected this idea before Christmas.

More likely, City economists believe, the Chancellor will combine tax cuts with a

PSBR drops 23 Kenneth Fleet 21

reduction in borrowing, which would help bring about lower interest rates, and a cut in mortgage rates in time for an early summer general election.

The £4 billion at the Chancellor's disposal, which has come at an ideal time for the Government, is unlikely to be repeated in a year's time and points towards an early general election.

Although a 4p reduction in the basic rate to 25p in the pound is within the Chancellor's reach, Mr Lawson is likely to restrict himself to a cut of 2p or possibly 3p in the pound.

A reduction of about £1 billion in the target for the public sector borrowing requirement is also generally expected, to reassure financial markets that prudence has not been forgotten.

This will leave up to £1 billion for "imaginative" measures.

These are likely to include cuts in the top rate of income tax, a restructuring of mortgage tax relief, and measures to provide incentives for profit-sharing by employees.

If it will make you feel any better - I'll spend the tax cuts...



Mr Charles Haughey, who expects to be the next Irish Prime Minister, casting his vote in Dublin during the Republic's general election yesterday. Report, page 2

## Moscow to free Nobel peace prize candidate

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Kremlin's chief spokesman announced officially yesterday that the release of another prominent Soviet dissident, Mr Anatoly Koryagin, who was sent to the Gulag in 1981 for investigating cases of Soviet citizens committed to psychiatric hospitals for political reasons, was now imminent.

Mr Koryagin's case has been taken up by many leading medical and psychiatric organizations in the West. He was recently nominated for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr Gennady Gerasimov told a press briefing that a decision to pardon Mr Koryagin, aged 48, had been taken by the Supreme Soviet last Friday, and that he would definitely be released from prison in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev this week.

At the same time, an embarrassed Mr Gerasimov attempted to limit the severe public relations damage caused by the failure to release Mr Josif Begun, as promised, by claiming that the case of the best-known Jewish refusenik was now under review at Chistopol prison, and was likely to be resolved "in a positive way".

The complications involved in the release of both men are understood to be partly caused by their refusal to sign some of the documents necessary to secure a Soviet pardon. There has also been speculation that there may have been resistance to their sudden release among bureaucrats opposed to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's attempts to reform the judicial system.

Mr Gerasimov was able to offer no credible explanation as to why a prominent member of the Communist Party Central Committee, Mr Georgy Arbatov, had chosen to announce on a US television network on Sunday that Mr Begun was a free man when he was, in fact, still



Mr Koryagin: Took up cases of psychiatric prisoners.

Mr Begun, the 56-year-old father of the Soviet Hebrew teachers' movement, while Mr Gorbachev was making his keynote speech to the peace forum which ended here on Monday.

The spokesman appeared very much on the defensive as he faced a series of questions about Mr Begun's fate.

● Latvia trip: Mr Gorbachev flew to the Latvian capital, Riga, yesterday to begin his first tour of the three Soviet Baltic Republics, a politically sensitive region where there is both nationalistic and religious opposition to Soviet rule.

## Amal chief pledges to lift siege

From Juan Carlos Gumucio, Beirut

It took a full-scale battle in the streets of west Beirut yesterday to obtain a pledge from the Shia Muslim Amal militia to lift a four-month siege of four Palestinian camps where thousands are said to be starving.

But the promise to allow food and medical supplies into the camps did not halt the accumulated wave of bitterness towards Amal from the Sunni Muslims, Druze and Palestinians living in the Muslim sector of the capital.

Mr Nabih Berri, the Amal leader who has been living in Damascus since his men were defeated at the hands of PLO

## Ministers split on Star Wars

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher and her senior ministers appear to be divided on the future of America's Strategic Defence Initiative, the "Star Wars" programme.

Both the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the Defence Secretary, Mr George Younger, have issued public warnings about American over-eagerness to develop and deploy SDI, emphasizing the need for consultation with the allies.

Sir Geoffrey, who upset the Americans with a speech critical of the project two years ago, recently warned Washington in the context of Star Wars that "not everything technically possible may be affordable or prudent."

Mr Younger has flown to Washington to underline the concern of Nato allies that they should be consulted about any change in American policy on SDI production and deployment.

Last Wednesday, Mrs Thatcher joined the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, in publicly calling on America to consult closely with its allies over any SDI decision.

● US response: Mrs Thatcher's appeal to Washington to consult its allies before taking decisions on SDI deployment has been answered (Andrew McEwen writes). Whitehall sources said yesterday that high level assurances had been received from the State Department and the National Security Council.

The assurances, which appeared to have satisfied Whitehall for the time being, were that the US would continue to consult on arms control, SDI and changes in the interpretation of the 1972 ABM Treaty. Whitehall was also given to understand that no SDI deployment decision was imminent.

Younger warns US, page 6

## Truro vote March 12

The Truro by-election, caused by the death of Mr David Penhaligon, the former Liberal MP, is to be held on March 12. It was announced yesterday (Our Chief Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Matthew Taylor, the Alliance candidate, is a strong

favourite to win the seat and become, at 24, the youngest MP.

The Alliance regards the contest as being of considerable importance.

1983: Mr David Penhaligon (L) 31,279; Mr Philip Buddell (C) 20,799; Mrs Janet Baccroft (Lab) 2,478. L majority 10,480.

## Ridley wants 'poll tax' in one year

By Rodney Lord

The Government is hoping to replace domestic rates with a flat rate community charge much faster than originally intended.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, has told *The Times* that he would like it possible to switch in one year rather than up to 10 as suggested in last year's Green Paper, *Paying for Local Government*.

Ministers fear that stretching the changeover would maximize political opposition in the high-spending authorities while postponing the benefits of greater accountability where most needed.

The difficulty is that the community charge necessary in some authorities, especially in inner London, is so high that it may be impracticable to impose it in one go. In Camden, a charge of about £750 a head would be necessary at present rates of spending.

Mr Ridley is prepared to make criticism of the proposed switch to a national non-domestic rate head on. The new system when it becomes operational in 1990-91 will increase business rates in low spending authorities.

But the effect will be partly offset by the rating revaluation which will reflect much higher increases in rateable values in the south.

The Japanese electronics company Aiwa will unveil early next month the first of a revolutionary new type of tape recorder, in the face of vociferous objections from the music industries in Europe and the United States.

The recorder, which will cost £188,000 (about £800), uses digital audio tape (DAT) technology to produce near-perfect sound from a two-hour tape cassette about half the size of an ordinary tape cassette, and costing £2,000 (£8.50).

The cassettes do not have to be turned over and dubbing and reword is vastly quicker than

## Labour to end £600m subsidies

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

A Labour government would phase out public subsidies worth £600 million a year to private nursing and residential homes.

The disclosure was made yesterday by Mr Michael Meacher, the shadow health secretary, as he unveiled Labour's plans for a massive shift of resources to boost community care and to take the old and disabled out of hospitals and institutions.

He said these plans would cost £600 million to implement, but would create 100,000 jobs in two years.

According to the policy document, *Caring for People*, the Government has provided "a bottomless pit of public subsidy" to private residential homes. The system had been "systematically abused" and the standard of care had "often been shocking".

The document emphasizes that private care would continue to play a significant role and that voluntary as opposed to profit-led private homes would be unaffected.

A Labour government would invest heavily in community care, systematically assess the needs of each individual, provide many more special services and give respect to those who care for elderly or disabled members of their families.

It would also improve pensions and establish a national disability income scheme "to ensure that poverty no longer handicaps people with disabilities".

It would make discrimination against the unemployed unlawful and take steps to provide the disabled with jobs and training.

## INSIDE Horrors of Treblinka relived

The conveyor belt of mass murder in the Nazi death camp of Treblinka was described in detail in Israel yesterday at the start of the trial for war crimes of John Demjanjuk, accused of being the brutal Ukrainian executioner "Ivan the Terrible".

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## TIMES BUSINESS Banking rules

Sweeping powers to prevent Japanese institutions from taking over British banks, while encouraging equal treatment in Japanese financial markets, are contained in government amendments to the Banking Bill.

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## Dixons bid

Dixons, the electrical goods retailer, is making a contested \$384 million (£252 million) bid for Cyclops Corporation of the US. Dixons also announced a £186 million rights issue.

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## TIMES SPORT Racing's fear

An investigation by *The Times* reveals growing concern over the Big Four bookmakers' increasing power in horse and greyhound racing with the advent of the satellite television service direct from race-tracks to betting shops.

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## Adams chosen

Tony Adams, the 20-year-old Arsenal defender, will make his first appearance for England in the international against Spain in Madrid tonight.

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## Portfolio

● The £4,000 prize in yesterday's *Times* Portfolio Gold competition was shared by two readers. Details, page 3.

● Portfolio list, page 25.

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## Eurotunnel picks new co-chairman

The candidate, chosen from a shortlist of two, has not been named but it is understood he has accepted the job. The appointment should be confirmed at a full board meeting in Paris on Friday.

Filling the job is extremely important for Eurotunnel, which must raise £750 million in a public share sale in July if the project is to go ahead.

Lord Pennock said last week he wished to step down after pressure from the Bank of England that a more dynamic figure was needed.

A spokesman for the Trustee Savings Bank said the Director of Public Prosecutions is considering several other cases of multiple applications for shares and the rest are still being investigated.

## Three accused of TSB shares conspiracy

Rupert Nicholas Stephenson, aged 22, a self-employed consultant, Keith Samuel Springer, aged 25, an insurance broker and James Thompson-Schwab, aged 24, unemployed, were jointly charged with conspiring to obtain shares in the TSB group, by dishonest deception, at Holborn police station yesterday. They were all bailed to appear at Bow Street magistrates' court on Wednesday next week.

A spokesman for the Trustee Savings Bank said the Director of Public Prosecutions is considering several other cases of multiple applications for shares and the rest are still being investigated.

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Green Belt town appeal rejected

An appeal against refusal of planning permission to build a new town of 5,100 homes and some light industry in the Green Belt in Essex was rejected yesterday by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment. Mr Ridley emphasized that his rejection of the "well-conceived" plan to build a town at Tillingham Hall, a 760-acre farm, near Thurrock, illustrated the Government's "strong commitment to the maintenance of approved Green Belt". However, in a letter to Consortium Developments — a group of nine builders, including Barratt, Wimpey and Bovis — Mr Ridley welcomed the concept of new communities, provided they did not encroach on Green Belt areas.

Mr Andrew Bennett, executive director of the consortium, said that the group planned five other towns, none of which was in Green Belt.

## Job figures disputed

The Government's claim to have created a million new jobs since 1983 is challenged today in a report by the Trade Union Research Unit at Ruskin College, Oxford.

According to the report, the number of genuine job opportunities created during the period is probably around 25,000. It says: "If the Government goes to the country on the basis of its job-creation record, it will be trading on a false prospectus".

The report says the Government's figures are made up of 262,000 people who hold more than one job, 239,000 workers on temporary employment schemes and 518,000 who are self-employed "although statistical coverage of this sector is weak".

## Welsh diocese

A third Roman Catholic diocese has been created by the division of the two existing Welsh dioceses. It will be based in Wrexham, now the headquarters of the Merioneth diocese. That diocese will now be centred in Swansea.

The archdiocese of Cardiff will give up part of its area to the new diocese.

The Rt Rev Daniel Mullins, auxiliary bishop of Cardiff, becomes Bishop of Merioneth, and the present Bishop of Merioneth, the Right Rev James Hannigan, becomes Bishop of Wrexham.

## £450,000 for boy

A boy whose brain was damaged as a baby after his family doctor refused to make a home visit was awarded £450,000 in the High Court in Sheffield yesterday.

Abdul Hussain (right), now aged 10, from Nether Edge, Sheffield, who was suffering from a high temperature and diarrhoea, became dehydrated and was taken to hospital, where the brain damage was discovered.

He is incontinent and cannot talk. The award for negligence was made against Dr Keenit Arora.

## A second harvest

About two-thirds of farmers have a second source of income, a report published yesterday by the National Audit Office discloses.

About one in five receives more than half his income from non-farming activities, and nearly a quarter earn more than £2,000 a year from activities outside farming.

The information comes from two surveys by the Ministry of Agriculture and from a survey of personal incomes by the Inland Revenue. The report does not specify the exact sources of outside income, but in many places small farmers supplement their incomes by taking other jobs as mechanics, storemen, general handymen or even factory hands.

## Flear goes ahead in chess

By Harry Golombek

The international master, Gien Flear, went into the lead in the fourth round of the Praxis World Championship zonal qualifying tournament in Bath yesterday when he beat V. Kalinin of Wales.

His rival grandmaster, Jonathan Speelman, had a difficult time from Jonathan Mestel.

The young Scot Colin McNab scored a valuable victory over Murray Chandler.

Fourth-round results: G. Botterill (Wales) vs. J. Delaney (Ireland) 1-0; V. Kalinin (Wales) vs. G. Flear (England) 1-0; C. McNab (Scotland) vs. J. Chandler (England) 1-0; J. Hodgson (England) vs. M. Condie (Scotland) 1-0; S. Le Blanc (Channel Islands) vs. J. Mestel (England) 1-0; J. Speelman (England) vs. J. Speelman (England) 1-0.

Scores after ninth round: Flear 4 out of 4; Speelman 3 and 1 unfinished out of 4; Condie 2½ out of 4; Botterill/Chandler/McNab 2 out of 4; Hodgson 2 out of 4; Delaney 1 out of 3; Mestel 1½ and 1 unfinished out of 3; Le Blanc 1½ out of 3; Kalinin 0 out of 4.

## NUJ fight over staff council

By a Staff Reporter

Journalists on *The Independent* newspaper yesterday declared themselves in dispute with the company.

National officials of the National Union of Journalists will now be asked to step in over the dispute about an employee council. Under management proposals, the NUJ, the largest union at the newspaper, would lose its right to negotiate pay and conditions for its members.

The chapel (office union branch) is to be voted in by election for the proposed employee council. It says it was in the middle of negotiations when it was told that any agreement reached would not be ratified by management.

More than 80 members of the chapel attended yesterday's meeting. Only one person voted against the decision.

If the national officers are unable to reach an agreement they will seek a joint approach to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

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## Donors never paid for tax fraud antiquities

By Geraldine Norman

Several donors never paid for the antiquities that they gave to the Getty Museum in California, it was revealed yesterday.

The donations were part of the large-scale tax fraud run from the museum by its former curator of antiquities, Dr Jiri Frel, which was disclosed by *The Times* last Friday.

Dr Frel provided the material free of charge in addition to organizing appraisals well in excess of true market value. It appears that Dr Frel had

obtained a large stock of antiquities to which he needed to attach donors' names for the purpose of the museum's acquisition records.

It seems probable that the material had, in fact, been donated by dealers in Europe. In recent years it has been museum policy not to accept donations from dealers and Dr Frel may have entered the material in the name of local donors in order to get round this ruling. Donations from dealers had been discouraged within the museum before they were officially outlawed.

The value of donations can be offset against income before tax is calculated in the United States and Dr Frel provided the donors with a means of taking substantial tax deductions with no personal outlay. Some appear to have taken advantage of this opportunity while others did not.

Mr Bruce McNall, proprietor of the Summa Galleries in Beverly Hills, a leading local gallery specializing in antiquities, said yesterday that he had studied the schedule of donations filed by the mu-

seum with the Internal Revenue Service since the *Times*'s revelations on Friday.

Substantial donations are listed in his name and that of his wife, Jane Cody, a classical scholar, valued at \$160,000 and \$193,900 respectively.

Mr McNall said: "I recognize one or two of the items. Frel bullied me to give them to him."

"But I knew nothing about the excessive valuations he put on them. Most of the pieces listed in our names, however, I have never seen or heard of before."

Mr McNall, who is also involved in the film business and owns racehorses, said that neither he nor his wife had ever taken a tax deduction on his donations.

According to sources within the European art trade, Dr Frel often offered to induce the museum to pay more than the asking price for major pieces if a dealer would donate a miscellany of minor items that he had in stock.

In the early years of his curatorship (1973-1985) European dealers appear regularly on the donation lists submit-

ted to the IRS. Then their names disappear.

A number of American donors, who asked to remain anonymous, said that Dr Frel had provided them with material for donation without making a charge. They were sometimes asked to make small payments in cash to dealers while on trips to Europe or to make cash payments.

These payments appear to have been asked for in a fairly haphazard fashion and were clearly considered of little importance by the donors.

## £25m fund cuts 100,000 off hospital waiting lists

By Mark Ellis

A nationwide share-out of £25 million to treat an extra 100,000 patients this year was announced yesterday as part of a government campaign to reduce hospital waiting lists.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, gave details of funding for 350 projects proposed by health authorities to tackle the plight of the 673,000 people on the waiting lists for operations in England last year.

Money has been aimed at worst affected areas and the allocation is the first half of a £50 million waiting list fund to be spread over two years, which was set up by Mr Fowler last November.

He rejected suggestions that the announcement was a political gimmick and said: "I made it clear last year that this is what we wanted to do and it seemed right to concentrate on reducing waiting lists and times as it is one of the things the public are most concerned about."

"The result is that over the coming year health authorities intend to treat over 100,000 additional patients from the inpatient waiting list. I expect this to lead to significant improvements in waiting list totals."

"Many of the projects will additionally result in improving waiting time for first outpatient appointments."

The causes of lengthy waiting lists varied between districts and medical specialties and the 350 projects reflect the diversity.

Schemes include: a mobile operating theatre in the Mersey region catering for an additional 1,680 inpatient cases, including 120 hip replacements; an additional outpatient clinic in the Trent region allowing 1,200 children to be seen in the ear, nose and throat department; and throughout the country buying of ophthalmic and gynaecological lasers.

The Department of Health and Social Security estimates there will be at least 5,000 extra hip replacements and 8,000 extra cataract operations this year.

The 100,000 operations break down to: 20,000 orthopaedic, 22,000 general surgery, 14,000 ophthalmic, 14,000 gynaecological, 16,000 various specialties, 8,000 ear, nose and throat and about 6,000 plastic surgery. Also under the funding about 200 heart bypass operations are expected to be completed during the year.

## UDM gets pay claim warning

By Craig Seton

Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of British Coal, yesterday warned leaders of the Union of Democratic Miners (UDM) it would be a mistake to try to "outdo the National Union of Mineworkers in militancy and aggression".

Sir Robert, who is trying to avoid a pay battle with the new union's 30,000 members, was given a rough ride by the 350 delegates at the annual meeting of the Nottinghamshire area of the UDM at Sutton-in-Ashfield. He was told by leading members of the executive that the "honey-moon" between British Coal and the union was over because of disagreements about pay.

Sir Robert said the British Coal pay offer of 6.3 per cent to the UDM was "pretty good", given the industry's losses, but his remarks were greeted with shouts of "rubbish". He said the offer was final and was worth an extra £10 a week with increased attendance, incentive and continuity bonuses.

The national executive of the UDM, which the rival NUM had claimed was in the pocket of British Coal, has rejected the offer, saying it was worth £3 a week on basic rates.

The executive of the union expects overwhelming support from its members when it puts the issue to a ballot in the next few weeks, but it has not yet taken any decision on whether to back up the demand for an improved offer with a threat of industrial action.

## Labour's moderates to split

Labour dissidents in the East Midlands will launch the Moderate Labour Party officially tonight in Mansfield and reveal plans to put up candidates in parliamentary and council elections.

The party could pose a serious electoral threat to Labour in the East Midlands, where Labour's refusal to recognize the moderate Union of Democratic Mineworkers has brought a threat from the UDM to field a candidate at the next general election in the key mining constituency of Mansfield, where Labour has selected Mr Alan Meale, a left-winger, to succeed Mr Don Concanan.

The MLP has been created in the Nottinghamshire coalfield by Labour defectors who say that the Labour Party is increasingly dominated by hard-left activists.

Two of its leaders are Labour councillors who say they have been deselected because they are members of the UDM, which has its power base in Nottinghamshire.

Its organizer is Mr Michael Gallagher, aged 52, former Labour MEP for Nottingham and former leader of the Labour group on Nottinghamshire County Council, who said that the new party was receiving dozens of new members every day.

He said that the MLP had about 100 candidates lined up to fight for seats on councils in Mansfield, Newark and Nottingham.

The Labour Party holds three of the 11 parliamentary constituencies in Nottinghamshire.

male and middle-class organization". It continued: "There must be more emphasis on success by members of ethnic minorities in the picture of the Civil Service in the public mind. The committee would welcome a black face on *Yes Prime Minister*."

The committee also called for a black youth trainee to be taken on at Downing Street.

Last night the BBC suggested that it was up to the Civil Service, not *Yes Prime Minister*, to show the way. The show's authors portrayed "exactly the same number of

black Cabinet ministers and black permanent secretaries as the Government has at the moment", a spokesman said. There are no black permanent secretaries, and data is still being collected on ethnic minority representation in the Civil Service. What evidence there was suggested there was still not equal opportunity.

The report, which had been toned down by the committee's Tory MPs, makes no attempt to prescribe behaviour to the private sector, but instead calls on public authorities to set "a much stronger example" by employing more



Dr Chad Varah, rector of St Stephen Walbrook, with the controversial Henry Moore altar (Photograph: Nick Rogers).

## Moore's 'cheeseboard' wins the day

By David Cross

A marble altar sculpted by the late Henry Moore, which its detractors likened to a giant piece of Camembert on a cheeseboard, is to stay in the Wren church in the city of London.

The decision was taken unanimously yesterday by the Court of Ecclesiastical Causes Reserved, consisting of two High Court judges and three bishops, who had to decide whether the 10-ton circular creamy-grey modern artifact was a suitable ornament for

Wren's seventeenth century masterpiece, St Stephen Walbrook.

The court, sitting for only the second time in its 23-year history, set aside an earlier decision by Chancellor George Newsom of the London Diocesan Consistory Court, that the altar was incongruous.

The ruling was the subject of an appeal by Dr Chad Varah, rector of the church, and his churchwardens, including Mr Peter Palumbo, the property millionaire who is spending £1.3 million to refurbish the

church. Lord Justice Lloyd, chairman of the court, said there was no objection to the sculpture on theological grounds. "Though an artifact of great weight, it is nevertheless in law capable of being a Holy Table," he said.

Dr Varah, who founded the Samaritans, said yesterday that he was delighted.

He said the real argument was over whether the sculpture was an altar in the Roman Catholic sense, a table in the Calvinist sense or an altar

table in the tradition of the Church of England. "It is important for Christians to know that when they make their communion they are opening their hearts and souls to receive Christ into their lives."

The altar, which was made between 1967 and 1972, cost £32,000 to move into the church last autumn. A ceremony of reconsecration and rededication is planned for September 24.

Law Report, page 35

## Irish elections Haughey looks likely victor

By Richard Ford

Counting of votes cast in yesterday's general election in the Irish Republic begins today with the Fianna Fail leader, Mr Charles Haughey, tipped to be the next Taoiseach (prime minister).

His party's lead in opinion polls has consistently fallen during the election campaign, but the combined support for Dr Garret Fitzgerald's Fine Gael party, and its possible coalition partners, the Progressive Democrats, is still lagging a few points behind.

In the last hours of the campaign both main parties have been attempting to secure the support of the high proportion of undecided voters. The nervousness within Fianna Fail, that victory might be slipping from its grasp, was evident in prominent newspaper advertisements yesterday saying: "Don't risk coalition, learn from the lesson of four years".

Fine Gael which cannot hope to form a government on its own, unless there is a huge upset at the polls, was promot-

ing Dr Fitzgerald's personality.

Dr Fitzgerald has admitted that it would be difficult for him to form the next government. His party will be happy if it prevents Mr Haughey achieving an overall majority and minimizes its losses at the end of four years in office dominated by rising unemployment, renewed emigration and punitive levels of taxation.

Fine weather across the country meant polling was

brisk in the 41 constituencies, but the degree of uncertainty about the outcome is a result of greater volatility in the 2.4 million electorate with 15 per cent still undecided at the end of a four-week campaign.

The emergence of a new party the Progressive Democrats has also made predictions difficult as, untainted by the problems of office, it has been attracting support from the middle classes disillusioned with Fine Gael and seems likely to win support in the urban areas.

The republic's electoral system is based on a single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies. A valid vote is cast by a person putting the number one next to the name of the candidate of his first preference and then using numbers two, three and so on to indicate preference for other candidates.

It remains popular with the electorate, in spite of two attempts to remove it. Small parties and independents can gain seats and exert enormous influence in a hung Dail.

## Dismissed printer was 'like a raging bull'

A dismissed News International printer "behaved like a raging bull" on arrest during a demonstration outside the Home Office in London, a court was told yesterday.

But John Gosling, an open-heart surgery patient, said he had merely been struggling in pain, pleading to be released because he feared his badly scarred chest might split as two policemen "hustled" him away.

Police Sergeant Michael Standing said at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court that Mr Gosling punched him in the chest, struggled violently as he was being led away, then kicked his shin and knee and grabbed him by the throat.

The report noted "the seriousness" with which two other left-wing councils, Haringey and Lambeth, were recruiting ethnic minorities.

Positive proposals in the report include special training to give blacks and Asians the ability to compete equally, and more publicity by the Commission for Racial Equality for employers who have found economic advantage in employing minorities.

First Report of the Employment Committee, 1986-87: Discrimination in Employment (Stationery Office, £3.10).

## Paper chief defends his challenge

Mr Bert Hardy, chief executive of *The London Standard*, yesterday defended his words promising to meet the *London Daily News* "force by force".

Mr Hardy said he made the remark on BBC's *Money Programme* on Sunday night only because Mr Robert Maxwell had indicated that the full force of the *Daily Mirror* would be put behind the launch of the *News*.

"I have told him that whatever force he uses, it will be met by equal force. So, sure it's pretty strong language, but in the language of marketing, rather than in the way he cares to interpret it."

Mr Maxwell on Monday accused Mr Hardy of using the "language of a Wapping thug" to intimidate the new paper and accused *The London Standard* of threatening street vendors with their livelihood if they sold the new paper.

Journalists around Britain stopped work for two hours yesterday as part of a day of action called by the National Union of Journalists after Special Branch raids over the BBC's withdrawn film about the Zircron project.

The walkouts had limited effect, but the BBC Wales afternoon current affairs programme was cancelled when journalists stayed out for six hours.

## Whitehall unions set for fight

By Tim Jones

The Government was heading for a collision with Civil Service unions last night over a pay claim which conflicts directly with the declared policy of scrapping annual pay increases and national wage bargaining.

Four Whitehall unions have threatened action unless their demands for increases of up to 15 per cent are met.

They say that if a settlement is not reached, any tax changes proposed in the March Budget will not be implemented. They plan to ballot their 400,000 members on industrial action.

The unions represent a wide range of white-collar Whitehall personnel, ranging from the large and volatile Civil and Public Services Association to the usually moderate Inland Revenue Staff Federation.

Last month, a special delegate conference of the £55,000-strong IRSF decided to press for a joint approach with the other unions on pay.

The unions are demanding £20 a week for the lower paid, 15 per cent for those on executive grades and above, a minimum wage of £115 a week and the abolition of incremental scales.

The unions maintain that since the last pay comparability settlement seven years ago, Civil Service pay has fallen at least 20 per cent behind comparable jobs with the lowest paid Civil Servant receiving only £61 a week.

Mr John Ellis, the recently appointed moderate general secretary of the CPSA, warned the Government was "on a collision course" if Ministers meant what they said about scrapping annual pay bargaining and pay comparability.

British Rail management will respond later this month to a claim for 14 per cent pay rises submitted to them yesterday on behalf of the two main rail unions, the National Union of Railwaymen and Aslef, which represents train drivers.

In addition to demanding a rise in basic pay from £87.75 to a £100 weekly minimum, the unions also said they would be asking for the basic working week to be reduced from 39 hours to 35.

## Correction

Department of Employment "dole snoopers" saved £29.3 million nationally during the past nine months, not £6 million as stated yesterday.



## Soldiers' deaths prompt inquiry

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence is examining the full circumstances behind the deaths of three soldiers from the same regiment which have been subject to separate boards of inquiry.

Ministers are studying the reports on the recent death of Private Jeffrey Jagdish Singh, who was found hanged at his barracks, and a double shooting in December in which it is alleged that Private Nicholas Burnup fired four shots at Corporal David Burnstead, fatally wounding him, before turning the gun on himself.

Private Burnup, aged 17, from Brighton, was with the 3rd Battalion The Queen's Regiment, based at Canterbury. Corporal Burnstead, aged 25, from St Ives, Cambridgeshire, was attached to the regimental depot at Basingbourne barracks, Hertfordshire. The shooting took place on a firing range at Hyde in Kent.

A second and independent post-mortem examination is to be carried out on Private Burnup at the request of his parents.

Private Singh, aged 17, from Southall, west London, was with the junior infantry battalion of the regiment. He was found unconscious on January 29 at the Sir John Moore barracks at Shorncliffe, Kent.

Mr John Cartwright, Social Democrat MP for Woolwich, has asked the Ministry of Defence to investigate allegations of bullying at the Sir John Moore barracks. He said yesterday that he had received information that there had been "unacceptable bullying" at the barracks and that the young soldiers had been told to keep quiet about the alleged suicide of Private Singh.

The deaths of the two soldiers on the firing range and of Private Singh, which the Ministry of Defence said were unrelated, are soon to be the subject of inquiries, which were opened and then adjourned pending further investigation.

Mr Cartwright asked the Ministry of Defence how many suicides had occurred at the Sir John Moore barracks since 1983. He was told in a written Commons answer last Friday that there had been none and that the cause of death of Private Singh was still to be determined.

The ministry said yesterday: "The inquiry is still to be held and it would be inappropriate for us to comment about the cause of death. But on a general point, bullying is not tolerated in the Army and any suspicion of bullying would be investigated and any culprit would be dealt with."

## Man says sex bias cost job

The male doctor at a girls public school was dismissed and replaced with a woman because pupils found it difficult to talk to him about sexual relationships, an industrial tribunal at Hereford was told yesterday.

Dr Ralph Holman, aged 52, had been school doctor at Malvern Girls College in Worcestershire for seven years last year when he was replaced by Dr Alison Anne. Dr Holman alleges he was unfairly dismissed on the grounds of sex discrimination. The decision to dismiss him came after several incidents in which girls from the college were found having sexual relations with pupils at neighbouring Malvern Boys College.

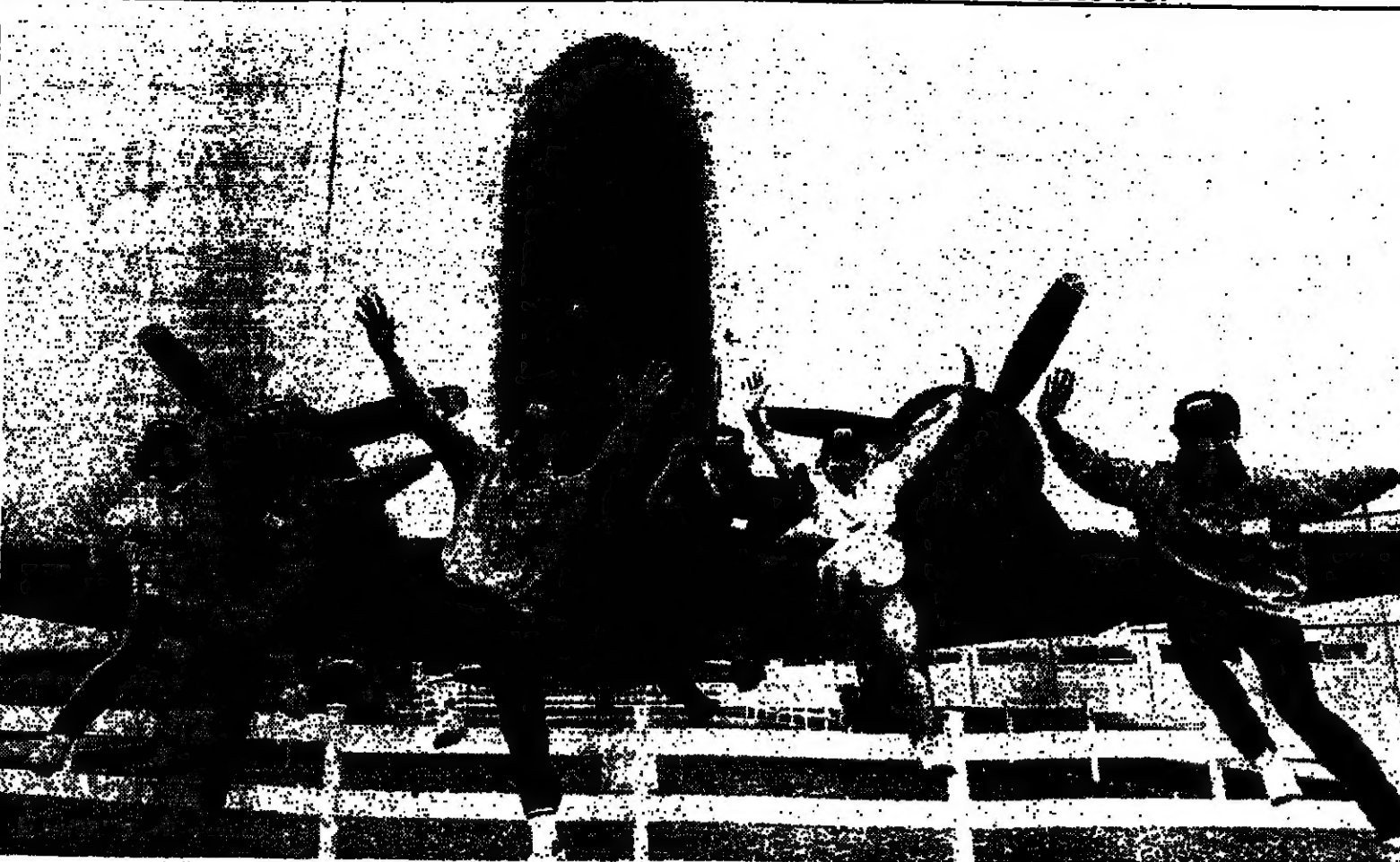
The chairman of the girls college governors, Mr John Frith, said the governors thought girls would find it easier to unburden themselves to a woman doctor when giving intimate details about sexual and moral issues.

The woman doctor would be expected to give the girls advice on Aids, sexual relationships with boys and safe forms of contraception. "The most desirable outcome would be if the girls weren't involved in any sexual intercourse at all but one must remember we do live in the real world," he said.

"We have to see that if the girls are taking advice it is coming from the most suitable and caring source, and in our opinion that needs to be a lady doctor because a number of girls have said if they were in any trouble they would not go to Dr Holman."

The girls college has 520 pupils, who are mostly boarders. Fees are £5,100 a year. Dr Holman said: "I was dismissed when I was professional reputation."

He said he had spent much time counselling girls over the years and that he had no difficulty relating to them and their problems. He denied most girls would prefer to talk to a woman doctor. The hearing continues.



The six people chosen for final tests as wing walkers in a flying circus, leap for joy in front of a World War Two Dakota (Photograph: Chris Harris)

## Anglican dissenters told to be patient

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Fears that a number of Church of England priests opposed to the ordination of women might be about to become Roman Catholics has prompted the Church of England, the main Anglo-Catholic group in the Church of England, to urge its members "not to take individual decisions prematurely."

The union accepted in a statement yesterday that the ordination of women would make it impossible for some Anglicans to remain in the church, as was recognized in the recent report of the House of Bishops.

"In the light of this it will be necessary for bishops, priests and lay people who are in that position to consult together about the future, while at the same time trying to stop the progress of the legislation," the Church Union stated.

Mr Arthur Leggett, its acting general secretary, said the fight is not yet over. There is no inevitability about the ordination of women.

"It appears that many Anglo-Catholics are uneasy about the lead given last week by the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard. He stated in an interview with *The Times* that a strong majority for going ahead with legislation for women priests at the General Synod meeting next week could drive a group of Anglicans, including himself, to begin overtures to the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches."

Although the Church Union shares his opposition to women priests, and many of its members are probably more favourably disposed to the Catholic Church than he is, they apparently do not all regard next week's synod decision as the crucial one.

However, there are indications that last year's trickle of Anglo-Catholic clergy and laity into the Catholic Church may resume this spring, in the light of the synod's decision. But it is not expected to become an avalanche, and the Roman Catholic authorities are being careful not to encourage one.

The synod will debate the report from the House of Bishops next Thursday, and will then be asked to endorse two concrete proposals: that legislation be prepared on the basis of the "safeguards" for dissenters in the report; and that the bishops be asked to produce a "code of practice" for handling administrative matters, such as the transfer of a woman wanting to be ordained to a diocese willing to accept her.

It is likely to be those proposals that are most hotly contested, and will be taken as a test of the synod's view on the main issues.

Nevertheless, new elections for the synod are due in 1990, and legislation is unlikely to be completed by then. A last-ditch stand by the opponents of women priests is expected in that election campaign.

## Television channels join forces to campaign against the Aids threat

By Thomson Prentice  
Science Correspondent

Britain's independent television companies and the BBC are joining forces in a unique campaign to warn the public about the dangers of Aids.

A week of special programmes about the disease will be broadcast to every region from Friday, February 27.

Details of the campaign were announced yesterday along with the results of an opinion poll which shows that Aids is seen as the most important issue facing Britain after unemployment and disarmament.

Mr Mick Rhodes, head of science feature programmes at BBC Television, yesterday said: "We are convinced that joint action by the broadcasters now can play a real part in minimizing the spread of Aids."

Quoting the theme of the Government's health education campaign, Mr John Fairley, director of programmes at Yorkshire Television, said: "The idea is at least to diminish the number of people who will die of ignorance."

Among the programmes is a show produced by London Weekend Television for the ITV network. Rock musicians including Alison Moyet, Simon Le Bon, and Peter Dinklage will take part along with Spitting Image puppets in sketches, songs and film reports showing how Aids is, and is not, spread.

The show, *First Aids*, with a studio audience aged 15 to 25, will be screened on February 27 and repeated twice on ITV and once on Channel 4.

BBC1 and BBC2 programmes will range from documentaries such as *Horizon* to debates, phone-ins and expert advice slots. "This is an unprecedented week of public health programmes. But Aids is an unprecedented health problem," Mr Roger Laughton, head of BBC Daytime Television, said yesterday.

"We are trying to avoid preaching. People don't look to television for sermons or propaganda. But they do expect the truth. They need to know the facts about Aids so they can make their own decisions about their own behaviour."

The joint television project is partly the result of talks between the BBC, the ITV companies and Channel 4 with Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, who sought their support for the Government's own campaign.

The result is a television spotlight on Aids which far exceeds the efforts made in any other country, including the United States, where casualties are the highest in the developed world.

The Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) poll, commissioned by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, consisted of interviews with 1,004 adults aged 16 to 54 between December 16 and January 4 in 85 constituency sampling points across Britain. All were interviewed in their homes.

The poll shows that there has been a significant rise in the perceived risk of catching Aids in the past two years, but that there is still substantial ignorance and misinformation about the disease.

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As a health hazard, it is now rated equally with alcohol disorders. Specific areas of ignorance in certain age and sex categories emerged. They concerned the efficacy of using

a condom; the fact that people with the Aids virus may appear healthy; that those who develop the disease will eventually die as a result and that the Aids virus can be detected by tests.

Most of those polled said they were not promiscuous. Only 5 per cent said they had two or more sexual partners.

Few people thought that the media's coverage of Aids was excessive; 40 per cent thought it was about right, 50 per cent that there was too little and 10 per cent that there was too much.

Parliament, page 4  
Aids in Japan, page 7

## Health service braced for epidemic

Health authorities throughout Britain are bracing themselves against an explosion of Aids in the coming months and years, according to a survey.

Although 535 of the country's 686 known cases have been recorded in the London area, specialists in the Midlands, north of England, Wales and Scotland also fear epidemics.

Yorkshire has had only seven cases so far, but Dr Martin Schweiger, a community medicine specialist in Leeds, has predicted that 100,000 people in the city alone will be infected by the end of the century.

For every one person infected this year there will be 1,000 in 10 years' time, he said. Universities and polytechnics in the Yorkshire Aids are organizing Aids

advisory programmes to try to blunt the spread of the disease. Health officials in the northern region, which includes Northumbria, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria, estimate that they will be paying £20 million a year in Aids prevention and treatment by 1995.

So far 20 people in the region have contracted the disease and 14 have died. The authority has called on its 16 districts to take urgent action, including the formation of counselling services. Specialist teams are being set up at four hospitals, in Sunderland, Newcastle, Middlesbrough and Carlisle, where Aids victims will be treated as inpatients.

About 300 Liverpool general practitioners have been invited to an Aids seminar at the Royal Liverpool Hospital

next week to discuss the epidemic. Ten people in Merseyside and Cheshire have contracted Aids and all have died. The Mersey Regional Health Authority is the first to appoint an Aids programme co-ordinator.

Information from all over the world which might help slow the epidemic is being gathered in a Birmingham data bank. Eleven people in the West Midlands have died from Aids and four more cases have been reported. Dr Rod Griffiths, Aids co-ordinator in the region, said a plan to issue free condoms to prostitutes was being considered.

In Scotland, where 11 of 16 Aids victims have already died, more than 2,000 drug addicts are believed to be infected. Health boards in Edinburgh, Dundee and Glasgow are taking part in a pilot

scheme to issue free sterile syringes and needles to addicts. Seven Aids patients have died in Wales and another two have the disease.

No cases have been reported in Northern Ireland, but Professor David Simpson, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, said that the disease could take a hold through the sexual activities of thousands of people who leave the province on holidays.

The Irish Republic has had 16 cases, including nine deaths but some Irish medical experts believe the country is "sitting on a time-bomb" because of a high rate of infection suspected among intravenous drug abusers. Of 535 known Aids carriers, 366 are drug addicts.

The survey was carried out by regional staff of the Press Association.

## RSPCA to seek more powers

By Ian Smith

The RSPCA is to seek search warrants and powers of forcible entry into homes to investigate complaints of cruelty against pets.

The society is also pressing for legislation under which any pet owner convicted of animal cruelty will be banned from ever keeping a pet. At present the rarely used law can be used against dog owners only for a first offence.

Mr Bernard Donigan, superintendent of the RSPCA's north-west region, announced these new national moves yesterday and said in Manchester that animal cruelty cases in that area had reached record level. Last year 13,939 complaints were investigated compared with 10,036 the previous year.

Mr Donigan blamed the increase on sadists seeking perverse pleasure in an increasingly violent and irresponsible society.

He outlined several distressing case histories uncovered in the North-west, including a "grossly emaciated" pony left locked in a filthy garage. It was only half its normal weight, and had to be lifted by a pulley on to a rescue lorry because it was too weak to stand.

Officials also uncovered an incident of badger gassing and the gruesome hurling of a puppy over a 60ft high railway bridge on to a live track.

The RSPCA is doubtful whether, in spite of determined lobbying, it will manage to persuade Parliament to adopt tougher legislation.

"There is no political capital in animal welfare legislation," Mr Donigan said.

"Over the last few years we have heard of harrowing and horrific examples of the drought and starvation in the Third World but the same thing is happening to animals on our own doorstep."

## Walk on a wing and a prayer

The search by a flying circus for two wing walkers reached its final stages this week when six candidates were selected from 50 hopefuls.

The job means being harnessed to the top wing of a vintage American Stearman biplane while it loops-the-loop at airshows.

Potential recruits were put through physical and mental tests by instructors from the Parachute Regiment.

The successful six now face rigorous training, including parachute jumping, before the final two are chosen to join the Yugo Cars Flying Circus team in May.

An advertisement for the job, carried in the *Crème de la Crème* pages of *The Times* before Christmas, attracted more than 400 applicants.

The six finalists are Jane Buckle, aged 28, of Kent; Sarah Othen, aged 19, of Southampton; Steve Dunne, aged 21, of Bristol; Michele Martin, aged 27, of West Yorkshire; and Alice Storace, aged 27, of west London.

## Portfolio Gold Success brings new car

A new car is at the top of Mrs Jenny Pharo's shopping list after her success in the Portfolio Gold competition yesterday.

"I am absolutely delighted. We have a new car on order so the prize money will go towards that. Then we can think what to do with the money set aside for the car," she said.

Mrs Pharo is a systems designer for Shell UK and lives in Hook, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, with her husband Colin. She has been a *Times* reader for 15 years.

She shares the £4,000 prize with Mr Lance Perkins, aged 46, a health service administrator from Birkfield, near Bracknell in Berkshire.

He said: "I was absolutely astonished when I heard I had won. I am a rather elderly law student, so the money will be handy for some new text books, and then my wife, Eileen, and I will take my mother away for a holiday."

Readers wishing to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold  
The Times  
PO Box 40,  
Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mrs Jenny Pharo: "I am absolutely delighted."

## Three accused of assault

Three men were remanded in custody yesterday charged in connection with the alleged kangaroo-court trial of a stall holder in Bath.

Wayne Halliwell, aged 19, of Windsor Villas, Bath; Jeff Lane, aged 23, of Argyle Terrace, Bath; and Scott Davies, aged 20, of Bennett Street, Bath, are accused of causing grievous bodily harm to Philip Elliott in a flat near his home on Saturday.

Mr Elliott was allegedly beaten and burnt in the incident. He is staying with relatives outside Bath.

## Sex attacker gets six years

David Marshall, aged 28, an unemployed chef, of Radburn Road, Rossington, Doncaster, was jailed for six years at Doncaster Crown Court yesterday for a number of terrifying assaults on teenage girls. Marshall, a married father, had prowled the streets armed with a knife, selecting his victims while under the influence of "magic mushrooms". He admitted three indecent assaults and asked for eight others to be considered.

## Jogger died after eating

A computer analyst died when he went jogging after eating a meal, an inquest at St Pancras, London, was told yesterday. The pathologist, Dr David Jenkins, said a meal before exercise was a "recognized risk".

Mr Richard Daurat, aged 29, of Bedford Road, East Finchley, London, died on December 28 from the inhalation of stomach contents. A verdict of misadventure was recorded.

## Glue attack in graveyard

Two men who stuck a girl's fingers and toes together with superglue were being sought by police yesterday.

Miss Katrina Peck, aged 14, was lured into a churchyard at Blackbird Leys, Oxford, on Monday night by two men in their twenties. Miss Peck, from Blackbird Leys, was punched and knocked down.

## Identity crisis

Sussex police are today putting out posters appealing for volunteers to join identification parades. Since the Police and Criminal Evidence Act limited the amount of time suspects can be held, parades have had to be set up at short notice and there has been a shortage of participants.

## Baby found

A newborn girl weighing about 3lb was found abandoned in a cardboard box on a doorstep in Brief Street, Brixton, south London, on Monday night. She was being cared for yesterday at King's College Hospital, Camberwell.



February 17 1987

## PARLIAMENT

## US 'has no rights on UK firms'

The United States had no jurisdiction over British companies in the case of Awaacs or UK trade in general, Mrs Thatcher said during question time in the Commons.

Mr Robert Wareing (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) asked: Does she agree with her Attorney General that it would be an unwarranted incursion into British sovereignty to allow United States trade inspectors to inspect the books of British firms partaking of US parts? Does she agree with her Defence Secretary that it would not involve any acceptable extra-territorial claims?

Mrs Thatcher: We made abundantly clear our views on extra-territorial jurisdiction. I think it is referring to some reports published in the press about extra-territoriality with Awaacs and US export control. It is not correct to say that in the documents under discussion with the US authorities we have conceded that the US has jurisdiction over UK companies in the case of Awaacs or UK trade in general.

## Attack on 'Fascists'

Fascist entryism into the Conservative Party was alleged by Mr Ian Mikardo (Bew and Poplar, Lab) during Prime Minister's question time. He asked whether Mrs Thatcher could look at the problem, as illustrated by the fact that a National Front member was chairman of a Conservative Association not far from her, and that the Tory students of Aberystwyth had held a celebration of the anniversary of the coming to power "not of Mrs Thatcher, but of a certain Adolf Hitler".

Mrs Thatcher: He must be hard up for a question. Mr Norman Tebbit (chairman of the Conservative Party) deals with these things in his own inimitable way.

## Teacher ratio improving

The average pupil-teacher ratio in maintained schools in England had dropped from 23.6:1 in 1978 to 22.1:1 last year, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during questions in the Commons. In secondary schools, it had improved from 16.9 to 15.9.

## Lord Bramall introduced

Lord Bramall of Bushfield, formerly Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall and one of two peers created in the New Year Honours list, took his seat in the House of Lords.

Lord Bramall was Chief of the Defence Staff from 1982 to 1985. His supporters during the introduction ceremony were two other former chiefs of defence staff, Lord Carver and Lord Lewin.

## Tunnel Bill marches on

The Channel Tunnel Bill, which ratifies the Anglo-French treaty and allows Eurotunnel, the Anglo-French consortium, to build a rail tunnel between Cheriton, near Folkestone, and Frethun in the Pas de Calais, was read a second time in the House of Lords late on Monday night.

## New peer

The new Earl of Stockton, formerly Viscount Macmillan of Orendon, took his place in the Conservative benches in the House of Lords after the death of his grandfather, the late Harold Macmillan.

## Peers' inheritance rules are changed

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

The Queen has approved a change in the procedures designed to stop heirs trafficking in ancient hereditary titles.

Her acceptance of a House of Lords Privileges Committee report will make it simpler and less expensive for heirs to inherit titles where there is no dispute with his or her relatives.

Tight regulations were introduced in 1927 to deter heirs from trying to inherit peerages in abeyance, which had often been out of use for generations on "increasingly tenuous grounds". The ancient titles generally allowed women to inherit because they descended through the "heirs general" and not just the "heirs male".

The rules meant that the Attorney General had to refer cases to the Lords' Privileges Committee if he believed the various heirs had made arrangements "tainted with impropriety" in order to inherit the title.

Examples could include one brother offering a large sum of money to another in exchange for not claiming a peerage, or brothers and sisters arranging to share various titles between themselves.

But the rules were so tight that, even if the brothers and sisters had done no more than discuss the inheritance among

## 'Gay teaching' inquiry under way

There was absolutely no justification for any kind of teaching that advocated homosexual behaviour or which in any sense encouraged homosexual experimentation by pupils, Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, said during Commons questions.

She said that Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State, was having further discussions with the most urgent of those local authorities that had been reported as promoting such teaching. They would establish the facts and determine whether there was a case for government intervention.

She was replying to Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C) who asked for an assurance that such guidance as was given about Aids in schools would be given in a sensitive way which reinforced the moral guidance which children should receive in the home.

It really was objectionable that some Labour-controlled local authorities were busy promoting gay lessons and the very sort of conduct that was leading to cases of Aids.

Mrs Rumbold said it was the department's clear intention to ensure that information about Aids was given in the most sensitive fashion possible and in the context of proper family life.

Earlier, she told MPs that Mr Baker would be issuing soon to all local

education authorities, to teachers in schools and further education institutions and to the youth service, detailed factual information about Aids. That would enable young people to be fully educated on the subject and to have their questions answered authoritatively.

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East, Lab) said that it was disconcerting, misleading to promote the idea that Aids was a disease of (only) homosexuals (cries of "It is").

There was still misinformation appearing in the popular press. One Scottish Sunday newspaper had actually said that Aids could not be spread through normal heterosexual intercourse.

Mrs Rumbold said that it was now also a heterosexual disease and it was very important that the correct information about this disastrous disease was given to children and parents in a way that was clearly understood.

Mr Robert Key (Salisbury, C) asked if she would give guidance to teachers. Under new legislation, they had found themselves in conflict with governors of schools, who now had the right to say whether or not sex education should be taught. There was a problem, particularly in Roman Catholic schools.

Mrs Rumbold agreed that under the new regulations of the 1986 Act governing bodies would be able to

determine what was taught in terms of sex education.

The Government regarded it as extremely important that all schools were provided with teachers who would give clear instructions about the dangers of Aids.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education, asked how Mr Baker was going to ensure that in those schools which exercised their right under the 1986 Act to ban sex education altogether, pupils were going to be taught about the dangers of Aids.

Mrs Rumbold said that one assumed that governing bodies would be guided by the head teachers. The matter of Aids was slightly wider.

Mr Neil Kinnock offered us a replay of history during his Panorama interview with Sir Robin Day on Monday evening.

He had been challenged by Sir Robin as to whether he could win power while promising to reimpose whatever tax cuts the Chancellor makes in his coming Budget. "Whoever was to win the next general election", Mr Kinnock retorted, "would have to restore and repair that loss of income tax revenue."

As I heard these words my mind went back to Mr Walter Mondale's speech accepting the Democratic presidential nomination at San Francisco in 1984: "Mr Reagan will raise taxes, and so will I. He won't tell you. I just did."

## COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

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## Sheer daring - bad politics

The sheer daring of such a campaign commitment sent a shock of electricity through the convention hall. It was the highlight of an otherwise rather drab speech. But, while it was dramatic rhetoric, it turned out to be poor politics and was not even good prophecy.

President Reagan won a record landslide victory, but he did not put up taxes. Perhaps he should. But he was not to be pushed even after the election was safely out of the way. So the budget deficit went its merry way.

Mr Reagan may not have judged the economy well, but he understood the electorate. Nothing in this world is certain, it is said, except death and taxes. But few of us are inclined positively to vote for either.

Can Mr Kinnock break this political rule more successfully than the brave but unfortunate Mr Mondale? A year ago I would have thought that he might.

I believed then that the Government would gain little politically, and might even lose, from cutting taxes. Would that not simply intensify the criticism that schools and hospitals were being starved of resources? If the money was available, people would say, why not give it to them?

But circumstances have changed and the choice that Labour is now presenting is subtly different. The Chancellor's autumn statement, allocating more money to these services, has taken the steam out of the criticism.

Public opinion remains sensitive about the public services, and the Government still has a public relations job to do on health in particular. But no longer can ministers be represented as sitting idly by.

So the question now is not more money for public services or tax cuts. It is whether there should be tax cuts as well as more for the public services.

Labour is, however, putting before the country a more unacceptable choice than either of these. It is whether tax cuts having been given, they should then be taken away again.

The Alliance does not seem to be offering quite such a stark prospect. It is against tax cuts in the coming Budget. It proposes to vote against them as it did last year. But it is not making any rash promises to take back later what Mr Nigel Lawson hands out now.

It is true that any such commitment would lack credibility. The chances of there being an Alliance Chancellor after the election are not such as to attract a betting man.

But the Alliance approach is smarter politics in a double sense. It is rarely sensible for opposition parties to make reflex commitments simply to reverse the decisions of the government of the day, irrespective of the circumstances after the next election.

## Alliance offer of moral luxury

The Alliance not only avoids that danger but offers as the moral luxury of right the right of choice to voters. But whatever they say in opinion polls, most people are not inclined to vote for the certainty of higher taxes as a matter of principle.

## Thatcher says she expects consultation over SDI

## PRIME MINISTER

The Government could not define the interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty because it did not have the negotiating record, but it would expect to be consulted before any deployment of Star Wars technology, the Prime Minister said during Commons questions.

She was challenged on the subject of the American Strategic Defence Initiative by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who highlighted what he saw as the differences between her statements and those of Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, before he flew to Washington for talks.

If the negotiating notes were as important as Mrs Thatcher claimed, then Britain should at least be allowed to see them, he said.

Mr Kinnock: Yesterday the Secretary of State for Defence made a welcome statement that he does not believe that the case is made for any deployment of Star Wars and that the narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty is the one we should stick to. Is that also her own precise view and would she agree that the narrow interpretation of the treaty forbids testing, development and deployment of Star Wars technology?

Mrs Thatcher: The actual interpretation of the ABM Treaty is for the two signatories of that treaty because only they have full notes of the negotiating record which of course will say what the words were intended to mean. We do not have them. Why we are anxious for the United States to consult Europe is because if they are going to have any particular change in the treaty, that will have side effects for the arms control negotiations in which we have a considerable interest.

Mr Kinnock: That is a rather different interpretation to Mr Younger's yesterday. We naturally welcome consultation on this vital issue, but what kind of trust can be put by the Prime Minister or anybody else in that when last Wednesday the head of the United States arms control and disarmament agency, Mr Kenneth Adelman, said European allies had no business giving advice on interpretation because they had no qualifications to do so?

Are those the words of someone who wants to consult or someone who does not mind being insulted?

Mrs Thatcher: He cannot have listened to, or understood, my first reply. The fact is there are two signatories to the treaty - the Soviet Union and the United States. Only those two have the negotiating record. Only they, therefore, can do the precise interpretation as it was

intended when they signed that treaty.

If they change what has hitherto been understood to be the interpretation, yes we do ask for consultation because that has very considerable effects on the arms control negotiations taking place in Geneva, which I might remind him deal with the Soviet Union's superiority in intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Soviet Union's superiority in medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union's superiority in short-range missiles, the Soviet Union's superiority in conventional weapons and the Soviet Union's superiority in chemical weapons.

Therefore it is absolutely right that President Reagan considers SDI, and thank goodness people considered nuclear research before the last world war.

Mr Kinnock: In that case, and since it is so obviously vital, will the Prime Minister tell us whether the Secretary of State for Defence or she is going to have sight of that negotiating record before they tender further advice, which we all hope will be very influential on the United States' attitude towards the deployment of SDI technology?

Mrs Thatcher: No... (Labour protests)... consultation is to know the effect on arms control negotiations. If he wished to look at the face of the treaty he will discover where there are now ABM systems based on other physical principles.

It says that in order to ensure fulfilment of the obligation not to deploy ABM systems and their components, the parties agree (that) in the event ABM systems based on other physical principles were to be deployed that should be dealt with by certain procedures.

If it comes to deployment, that is a matter for negotiation. We are not talking at the moment about deployment. President Reagan and I agree deployment would be a matter for consultation under the treaty.

Mr John Cartwright (SDP), Alliance spokesman on defence, said the Prime Minister appear to be reneging on the original position of the Government on the ABM Treaty? In discussions with the American Administration will she assure the House that this Government will urge President Reagan not to imperil nuclear disarmament prospects by pressing ahead with the Disneyland delusions of Star Wars?

Mrs Thatcher: Deployment was covered by the four points agreed by me with President Reagan at Camp David some time ago. We are not talking about deployment but about how far they can go in the interpretation of the treaty.



Mrs Angela Rumbold: No justification for teachers to advocate homosexual behaviour.

## Tamils will be returned without further delay, Waddington says

## HOME OFFICE

The Government is determined to prevent the making of potentially false claims to asylum as a means of evading immigration control, Mr David Waddington, Minister of State, Home Office, said.

He was making a statement on the arrival of 64 Sri Lankan Tamils at Heathrow Airport, London, last Friday from Bangladesh without passports and visas. They would be returned to Bangladesh without delay, he added.

Mr Waddington said that over the past two months, more than 300 Sri Lankan Tamils had arrived, travelling from countries other than Sri Lanka, carrying forged documents or having destroyed them.

The latest group of 64 had previously been in Malaysia and had been organized by an agent there who had travelled with them to Dhaka.

"All travelled on forged or mutilated passports or had no passports, having destroyed them in transit. None had the required United Kingdom visa."

## HOME OFFICE

They claimed asylum on arrival, but we are satisfied, on the basis of their own accounts, given to immigration officers, that they have no claim to refugee status."

In view of the organized nature of the attempt to secure admission by fraudulent means, the Home Secretary said he was not prepared to accept a stop on removal by MPs (Labour protests and Conservative cheers).

"Nor, in future, will we be prepared to do so in similar circumstances in which immigrants seek entry here through clearly bogus applications for asylum. The right of asylum is highly prized and the Government will continue to honour the obligations it has accepted under the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees."

Those obligations, however, were to people with a well founded fear of persecution, and he could not accept that making

patently false claims to asylum should be used to evade immigration control.

That depended on ability to refuse admission and to remove those not qualified to enter. A potentially disastrous gap would be created in control if organized groups were able to secure admission in a way attempted by those groups. The Government could not and would not allow that.

Mr Alfred Drake, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that Mr Kaufman, the chief Labour spokesman, had contacted the Home Office last night when he first heard about the matter to prevent the immediate removal of the Tamil people so that there could be more time to know the facts.

He had asked when they had left Sri Lanka, the route by which they had travelled and what was likely to happen to them on their return to Bangladesh.

"Is the minister able to say for certain that none of them has any claim to asylum and that if

he finds any have, he will defer removal while that is investigated?"

Mr Waddington: He is right that Mr Kaufman contacted the Home Office last night. The group arrived at Dhaka, having spent varying periods in Malaysia.

On the question of how they will be treated on their return, we cannot say with certainty that they may not finally find their way back to Sri Lanka, but I have to make plain that they are not refugees.

Information from the British High Commission in Colombo gives no reason to suppose that people from Sri Lanka will be terrorized or ill treated on their return or that the Sri Lankan Government will take action against them if they are eventually returned.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C) said that the statement was welcome to MPs who knew Sri Lanka well. A million Tamils lived there happily with other races.

## Greenwich by-election

## Alliance plays 'law' card

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Alliance yesterday played the Representation of the People Act card in the Greenwich by-election - and immediately ran into a new "dirty tricks" dispute with the Labour Party.

It accused Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, of attempting to win the votes of youngsters in the constituency by offering them free entertainment.

The Alliance, whose expertise at alleged electoral irregularities is a customary feature of its by-election bag of tricks, had noticed a letter from Mr Kinnock to young voters in which he told them that Ben Elton, a comedian, would be starring in an eve-of-poll concert at Greenwich Town Hall on February 25.

According to Mr Alec McGivern, the Alliance agent, the letter was intended to be a free invitation to all who received it. As such it appeared to be a breach of the Act, which in Section 114 describes "treating" as a corrupt practice.

Treating includes paying for entertainment in order to influence voting intentions. He was drawing the matter to his Labour counterpart's attention.

Mr John Cartwright, the Alliance "minder", said that Labour was sailing extremely

close to the wind. He was sure it was an oversight, the Alliance's action in highlighting it was a friendly gesture, he said.

But the allegations provoked an indignant denial at Labour headquarters. There it was stated that the concert would not indeed be free and that tickets would cost £3.50 each or £2.50 for the unemployed. "This is typical of the way the Alliance runs its campaign", an official said.

But the Alliance was adamant in its accusations last night.

At least on one thing the Labour and Alliance camps were able to agree yesterday - the Alliance has pushed the Tories into third place.

Mr Frank Dobson, Labour's campaign chief, issued a press statement saying that the Alliance was "sailing off our excellent candidate".

The Alliance's figures showed it moving into a steady second place, ready to squeeze the Tory vote further, a regular feature of its returns in the middle week of a campaign. It had Labour on 42.4 per cent, the Alliance on 36 per cent and

the Conservatives on 20.1 per cent.

At Tory headquarters, Mr Peter Bottomley, an Under-Secretary of State for Transport, speaking for Mr John Antcliffe, was glad to delve into recent local Labour history.

He recalled that the late Mr Guy Barnett, whose death caused the by-election, was almost deserted last year by Miss Deirdre Wood, the present Labour candidate. He found it incredible that she should go around saying that she was following in the tradition of Mr Barnett.

He alleged that Mr Neil Kinnock's visit to the constituency was being timed for tomorrow so that he could avoid having it covered in the local press.

The National Front will ask a High Court judge today to grant an injunction forcing the London Borough of Greenwich to allow it to use a council hall for an election rally (a Staff Reporter writes).

Supporters of the party's candidate, Mr Joe Pearce, in the by-election say that the council refused to accept a booking from the National Front to use a hall for a meeting on Saturday.

Greenwich council said the application had not been refused: it was being considered.

## Grammar schools not to be revived

## SCHOOLS

The Government had no plans to reintroduce grammar schools, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said when pressed during Commons question time to "come clean" over his position on bringing back selection of children at the age of 11-plus.

Miss Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) had suggested that Mr Baker intended to reintroduce 11-plus selection with his proposed city technology colleges.

He should come clean, she said. Selection might be popular with parents, but it was not popular with the people who were not chosen.

The problem with the secondary school system at present was that it expected to fail too many pupils. Dividing them into sheep and goats at the age of 11 was not the answer.

Mr Baker expressed surprise that she - representing Labour Birmingham - should have asked such a question since her city authority still believed in selection. Birmingham had eight grammar schools and he had no proposals from them for abolition.

Mr Faddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L), Alliance education spokesman, said that many people feared that wholesale reintroduction of selective education was a secret item in the Conservative Party manifesto (Conservative protest). Would Mr Baker categorically deny that?

Mr Baker said that he had read

what purported to be the Liberal Party's education policy. There was nothing secret in that because there was nothing in it at all.

Mr Ashdown: Yes or no? Yes or no?

Mr Baker said Alliance policy was to support Labour in abolishing most grammar schools.

"I believe that Liberals in Plymouth are going to vote to keep grammar schools. I am trying to improve standards and quality in all our schools" (Conservative cheers).

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said that Labour had been in favour of a core curriculum for some years.

Who, exactly, was speaking for the Government on grammar schools? Was it the Prime Minister, who had suggested at the weekend that they should be reintroduced, or was it Mr Baker who had remembered that bringing back grammar schools would mean selection at 11-plus?

Is it his policy to reintroduce more grammar schools, or to have selection by school?

Mr Baker welcomed Labour's support for his proposals for a national curriculum (Conservative cheers and Labour protest).

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Government expenditure plans. Lords (2.30): Debate on levels and causes of unemployment. Debate on the moral condition of the tabloid press.



# Rank and file back Newman's warning on policing streets

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The warning given by Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, that police had difficulty in enforcing the law in the most crime-ridden parts of London for fear of provoking public disorder was supported yesterday by his officers.

Sir Kenneth described the fears, frustrations and problems faced by officers on the beat in a speech on Monday night to the Society of Conservative Lawyers.

Mr Tony Judge, Police Federation spokesman, said yesterday: "Rank and file bobbies today will agree with every word of Sir Kenneth's speech."

"But many will also say that they are not getting the support within the service that they are entitled to expect."

While agreeing with Sir Kenneth's sentiments, Mr Judge blamed lack of leadership from police operational commanders for part of the morale problem.

He said: "Chief officers and operational commanders are so inhibited by concern for the political repercussions that instructions given to the police are ambivalent."

"Police are being told by commanders to enforce the law, but be careful you don't upset people doing it."

Some politicians also appeared to be siding with the criminals, Mr Judge said. "There's no doubt that they are on the side of the criminal, in that they attack the police as if they are to blame rather than the criminal."

He cited Broadwater Farm, Handsworth and Wapping as examples of civil unrest in which police faced barrages of missiles on one front and abuse and criticism on another.

Mr Judge said: "If Sir Kenneth means we will now get the sort of decisive leadership the service now requires, it will be a very good thing."

Sir Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds and adviser to the Police Federation, said: "Sir Kenneth's diagnosis is accurate."

"It's a matter of experience for many ordinary police officers on the beat that if they seek to enforce the criminal law in certain areas, they run the risk of becoming the centre of a race riot."

A frequent flash-point occurred when police attempted to arrest drug pushers, Sir Eldon said. "If an officer sees an Afro-Caribbean passing what he takes to be drugs and decides to enforce the law, within minutes or even seconds the officer will typically be surrounded by a crowd of angry, even violent youngsters."

He said police found themselves victims of physical attacks on the ground and of political attacks from the anti-police brigade in left-wing town halls.

Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea, south London, and a Labour Party home affairs spokesman, disagreed that relations between police and black communities are as bad as Sir Kenneth described. But, he said, there was a feeling of alienation on both sides, and they had to be brought closer together.

He called for more democratic scrutiny of police operations and a police complaints procedure that was seen by the public to be independent of the police.

Science report, page 17

## All quiet on eastern front say 'flashpoint' residents

By Philip Jacobson

Beneath a wintry sun, Sandringham Road in Hackney, east London, looked peaceful enough yesterday to make the visitor wonder if Sir Kenneth Newman had not got his addresses mixed up.

According to the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, this is one of the "flashpoint" streets where his police tread with extreme caution and even fear of attack from the local black population if they should attempt to make arrests of drug dealers and other criminals.

According to several residents, black and white, Sir Kenneth should have come down to have a look before sounding off about the danger of permitting potential "no go" zones to emerge in the capital.

What Sir Kenneth would have found is a long, thin street running between two main roads with as much sign of improvement as inner city decay. Clean pavements, only a scattering of graffiti and building skips outside several

of the terrace houses in which a one-bedroom flat sells for upwards of £40,000.

Nobody I spoke to denied that until quite recently there had been a drug problem at either end of the road; after dark dealers would peddle their wares openly.

Chief Inspector Tony Walter in police community officer for the Hackney district. He says that in the early 1980s, Sandringham Road was "perfectly safe" for patrolling officers until they tried to detain drug pushers and people suspected of handling stolen property.

But all that has now changed, he maintains, because of successful co-operation between police and representatives of the local community.

Mr Walter was particularly complimentary about the efforts of a black community organization called Roots. Pool, whose representatives, he said, had eagerly accepted the chance to "open avenues of

communication".

As Mr Walter acknowledges, the situation would probably revert quickly if what Sir Kenneth called "a high level of visible policing presence" is not maintained.

He claims that agitators are a big problem for the police, feeding off and even creating, the tensions that will always arise in an area where some 40 per cent of the 60,000 residents are black.

One recent incident concerned an alleged assault on Trevor Monerville, a black man aged 19, after his arrest and detention by police from Stoke Newington station.

Posters of the man under intensive care in hospital appear on walls in Sandringham Road.

The circumstances are under investigation by the Independent Police Complaints Authority. But Mr Walter said that he hoped he would be allowed to speak at a meeting last night in Hackney Town Hall.

## Inner city cash for Belfast

A £33 million package of public and private investment in Belfast was announced yesterday by Mr Richard Needham, Under Secretary of State at the Northern Ireland Office. Much of it will go on inner city areas with the greatest sectarian division and social deprivation.

The announcement, coming only eight days after the launching of the £61 million privately funded Castlereagh redevelopment of Royal Avenue, central Belfast's main shopping street, continues the city's recent series of economic boosts. The minister intimated that he will shortly be detailing more projects totalling hundreds of millions of pounds.

The Government is to provide £28 million for a three year programme it calls "The Belfast Initiative".

Spending is to be doubled on urban development grants which, since they were instituted three years ago, have triggered private sector developments worth £46 million.

Infrastructure and environmental improvements will be made in both inner city residential areas and the city centre while the programme's fourth element consists of "Action Teams".

The first two teams, each with a budget of £500,000 for the first year, will be set up next month, one in the adjacent but bitterly opposed Lower Falls and Lower Shankill areas and the other to cover the equally divided New Lodge and Tigers Bay areas. The minister said they were adopting a "bottom up" approach with the aim of finding out how public bodies can best assist local communities.

## Pop star 'in agony' after drug refusal

The pop star, Boy George, was in agony after he was refused a "fix" in a clash over money, a court was told yesterday.

His housekeeper, Miss Bonny Lippel, said the singer was violently sick after an argument with Diane Feiner, who is alleged to have been a drug pusher. But she laughed off suggestions that Boy George was sick because he had eaten 28 pints of ice cream.

Miss Lippel told the court: "The day prior to George being ill he had an argument with Diane regarding money."

"She told him that he would have to pay in future the price of heroin that was being paid in New York."

The price rise would have meant the singer having to pay about £500 instead of £100. Miss Feiner allegedly told Boy George.

Miss Lippel told Knightsbridge Crown Court that after

the dispute Boy George ordered Miss Feiner out of his New York flat.

Mr Kuldip Singh, counsel representing Miss Feiner, cross examining Miss Lippel, said: "I put it to you that George was ill because he had eaten 28 pints of ice cream."

Miss Lippel replied: "We didn't have 28 pints of ice cream in the flat. It wouldn't have fitted in the freezer."

"There was ice cream in the flat but most of the time he wasn't eating it he was just walking around holding it."

"You do funny things when you are taking drugs."

Miss Feiner, aged 35, and Steven Uben, also aged 35, both of Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, west London, deny conspiracy to supply heroin to Boy George and others.

The hearing continues today.

## Student is accused of Swiss bank swindle

A student dealt with his overdrafts by deceiving a Swiss bank into handing over £239,000 from a wealthy Arab's secret account, a court was told yesterday.

To get his hands on the money he hatched a "subtle and sophisticated plot worthy of a thriller writer", Mr Robert Owen, for the prosecution, said at Lewes Crown Court.

Lee Robins, aged 21, of Stanmer Villas, Brighton, a former student at the London School of Economics, denied two forged charges.

Mr Owen said he wrote two letters to a bank in Geneva where his Arab brother-in-law had invested £239,000, and he persuaded it to transfer all the

money to his own bank in Brighton.

The letters were signed in his brother-in-law's name, and quoted a secret code.

To cover his tracks Mr Robins then wrote to his brother-in-law, pretending the letter was from Interpol and warning him not to contact the bank because his account had been frozen pending an investigation, Mr Owen said.

Mr Robins's downfall came when he tried to take the cash out of Britain to Denmark. A computer error held up a bank draft, and managers became suspicious at the huge sums passing through the hard-up student's accounts.

The trial continues today.

## Grant cut threatens theatre group

The Bristol Old Vic Theatre Company faces the biggest crisis in its 40-year history after a decision by the Arts Council to cut its grant to the city's Theatre Royal by £70,000.

The theatre, Britain's oldest and the home of the Old Vic company, will have its grant of £495,000 reduced to £425,000.

Mr Leon Rubin, artistic director at the Old Vic, said the decision was a catastrophe.

"Our complete programme is in jeopardy, and it now

seems certain that we will have to close down for the summer season", he said. The Arts Council blames its decision on the poor support given to the theatre by Bristol City Council and Avon County Council.

Bristol contributes £150,000 a year and Avon £42,000.

That compares with a contribution of nearly £2.5 million made by Nottingham City Council to the Nottingham Playhouse Theatre. The cut in the grant was approved by a drama panel headed by

Brian Rix, the actor. The money will be distributed to other theatres.

Mr Ian Brown, director of the Arts Council, said yesterday: "This is the old story of the boy who cried wolf. We have said, and said and said again that we would cut the grant unless there was more support from the local councils."

The governors of the Old Vic are now reported to be considering the future of their chairman, Sir Alec Merrison.

## Britons accused of drug running by Egyptians



Two British women with Egyptian policemen after their arrest at Cairo airport, allegedly with more than 13 lb of heroin worth £3 million concealed in the wooden elephant in the foreground.

The women, Marion Arnold, aged 41, left, and Maureen Carol Paleschi, aged 45, have been accused of belonging to an international drug trafficking ring (A Correspondent writes from Cairo).

They were detained on arrival from Bucharest on Sunday evening. Four Egyptian men, including the alleged ring-

## MP in jail sets court poll poser

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A Spanish court has to decide whether a Basque fitter aged 24, who is accused of belonging to an ETA terrorist commando and taking part in several violent attacks, can go before the Basque Parliament on Friday to present a "government programme".

Señor Juan Yoldi, who, though arrested in June 1985 is still awaiting trial, became the youngest member of the Basque Parliament in November elections.

Deciding to exploit the opportunity to the full, his party, the extreme-left Basque Nationalist Popular Unity Coalition (HB), which is close to ETA, named him as its candidate for chief minister when nominations for Friday's session closed yesterday.

The steering committee of the Basque Parliament immediately urged the courts to free Señor Yoldi to enable him to attend.

The propaganda nature of the exercise of fielding a man for whom the public prosecutor has demanded a total of 66 years in jail cannot be doubted, since HB has always boycotted the Basque Parliament and knows that no other party in the 75-seat Assembly will support its government programme.

Señor Yoldi was still in a maximum-security prison south of Madrid yesterday, while it was disputed which court could hear his application for freedom for Friday.

Señor José Benegas, the Socialist candidate among the four presenting themselves yesterday described as madmen the idea of permitting a man facing terrorist charges to address Parliament.

## Frank report of police brutality shocks Russia

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Controversy about brutality by the Soviet security forces is growing in the wake of the disclosure in a magazine that Soviet policemen beat a man unconscious to extract false confessions, choked another by clamping a gas mask on his face and cracked the skull of a third with an iron ball.

According to *Ogoniok*, a respected Soviet official weekly which has played a prominent role in the campaign for glasnost (openness), the beatings took place in the autonomous republic of Karelia, bordering Finland, and resulted in the dismissal of its interior minister. Two policemen were jailed, for 3½ and three years.

The remarkably frank account of the ugly incidents follows widespread international condemnation of the attacks on Jewish demonstrators by KGB agents last week as they were making non-violent demonstrations in Moscow to support Mr Iosif Begun, the dissident. Western journalists covering the protests were also attacked.

*Ogoniok* quoted one factory worker as having said that when police interrogated him in July 1985 in Petrozavodsk, the Karelian capital, a policeman named Kapashinov gripped him by the throat until his tongue hung out and his eyes rolled.

"He pushed me... and at that moment a man in a red shirt kicked me in the side," the worker said. "I fell to the floor from the chair. While I lay there, no one bit me. Then somebody said to me: 'You are not hurt; get up, do not pretend.'"

After further savage beatings, the man confessed to having stolen two wheels from a car in a garage. The maga-

zine reported that the worker had committed that particular offence but added that the police had then tried to extract false confessions to other thefts.

Soviet doctors later found that the man had a ruptured spleen that had to be removed, stomach and pancreas injuries, and about 3½ pints of clotted blood in his abdominal cavity as a result of the repeated beatings.

Western diplomatic observers note that even by the standards of the recent change in approach by the official Soviet media the graphic accounts of the police brutality are unusual.

One said that they could be further evidence of a campaign to try to root out deep-seated abuses of power inside the security forces.

Mr Konstantin Galashov, another man held in the same police station, told the magazine how policemen acting on the advice of a "doctor" took a gas mask from a safe, clamped it on his face for two minutes and then closed the valve.

"I lost consciousness. Then they opened the valve so I could gulp some air," Mr Galashov said. He was also punched in the stomach and the kidneys — a favourite target for the KGB men on the streets of Moscow last week — and recounted how he remembered one police assailant from the boot which he had pushed in his face.

Mr Yevgeny Motin, a witness to the police beatings, told how he came under pressure not to testify and was taken to the same station.

There another policeman, called Kalashnikov, cracked his skull by hitting him with an iron ball which weighed more than 4 lb.

## Wrapped up and royal in Klosters



The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York posing on the ski slope for photographers who converged on the Swiss resort of Klosters to cover the Royal couples' holiday, with only Prince Andrew dispensing with his sunglasses in the glare at Gotschnagrat, above the village.

## Contra aid hopes hang on leader's new image

From Martha Honey, San José

Señor Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., a newspaper editor in self-imposed exile and son of a Nicaraguan national hero, has been named to replace Señor Adolfo Calero as leader of the main anti-Sandinista umbrella organization.

Señor Chamorro, aged 35, is to be installed here this week as one of three directors of the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), a US-backed coalition which contains the largest of the Contra armies, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

The other two UNO leaders, Señor Arturo Cruz and Señor Alfonso Robelo, who had threatened to resign unless Señor Calero stepped down, now say that they will remain within UNO.

Señor Calero announced his resignation on Monday, but said he would remain as head of the FDN military organization.

Señor Robelo said that the change in UNO's leadership was good for everyone. He termed it the "best way to keep on receiving the (US) aid needed for the military struggle."

The US Congress is expected to vote this week on whether to disburse another \$40 million (£27 million) to the troubled UNO organization.

Señor Robelo conceded that Señor Chamorro's nomination was aimed largely at winning "key votes in Congress," as well as support from democrats in Central America, Latin America and Europe.

Contra sources say that the US Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, Mr Elliott Abrams, "hand-picked" Señor Chamorro in an attempt to give the Contras "a clean image."

## Quest for 'productivity' at Treblinka

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The search for ever higher productivity on the conveyor belt of mass murder at the death camp of Treblinka was described in detail yesterday as the trial for war crimes against John Demjanjuk got under way. It was said to be a system which would be used to eradicate the 11 million Jews who would live in a Nazi empire including Great Britain and Ireland.

Charts, maps, production

## Ukrainians were at the bottom of the murder pyramid

figures and photographs were produced by Dr Yitzhak Arad, director of Yad Vashem, the museum and research centre in Israel for the Holocaust.

During his lengthy evidence there was no one more interested than Mr Demjanjuk. He sat open-mouthed, listening through his earphones as Dr Arad described the conveyor belt murder method and the key part played in it by "Ivan the Terrible", the brutal Ukrainian volunteer executioner who manned the gas chamber door.

Dr Arad gave his evidence like a university lecture, complete with visual aids. He produced the first documents referring to what was euphemistically called "the final solution", pointing out that from the beginning it had been an operation mounted in total secrecy. No one should tell tales about what was to become code-named "Aktion Reinhard", the plan for the extermination of the Jewish race.

To show the line of command Dr Arad produced what he called "the pyramid of murder and annihilation". It was a huge wall chart showing the family tree of command

## The 'Ivan the Terrible' trial

from Hitler down to the death camps. A map showing where the three Polish death camps were located made the point that they were in the east of the country to help to create the illusion that those being sent to death were only going east to work. It was essential for the plan that nobody knew what would happen to them if they boarded a train for Treblinka.

At the bottom of the murder pyramid were the Ukrainian volunteers, chosen from those held in the atrocious prisoner-of-war camps where captured Soviet Army soldiers were kept. They were persuaded to volunteer with the promise of working as auxiliaries of the SS. They were killed out in black or brown uniforms and trained in death at Trawniki and sent on "Ivan the Terrible" was among 120 sent to Treblinka. The trial is to discover if he and Mr Demjanjuk are the same man.

Treblinka was the camp chosen to exterminate the Warsaw ghetto because it had the best rail connections. A small labour camp had been built at this remote village and in the summer of 1942 the prisoners were set to build a new kind of camp. On July 23, the first train-load arrived from Warsaw.

They were the first to be processed by a system which became increasingly efficient. They were brought to the camp in a 60-wagon freight train, with 100 or more crammed into each wagon. At Treblinka station 20 of the cars were split off and shunted two miles down the line to the camp where the prisoners were ordered out.

In this reception area a loudspeaker announcement told them they were now in a transit camp where they were to be made ready to go on to a labour camp.

They were then told they would have to strip so that

their clothes could be disinfected and that they would be returned to them after they had a shower. The women and children were marched off to a hut on the left and the men to the right.

After they were stripped the women were shorn. The orders were to remove all hair over 20 mm in length and it was later baled and sent back to Germany for the padded vests worn by soldiers on the Eastern Front.

They were then made to run. Dr Arad said, beaten and pushed as quickly as possible down what the Germans called the *Himmelstrasse* (the way to heaven) between fences which were covered in the fresh branches of trees so they could not see their ultimate destination, the extermination area with its gas ovens. Until the last minute the Jews were not to find out what was to happen to them.

Frightened so they could not think, they reached the extermination area. At first

## They beat and kicked the Jews into the gas chambers

there were only three small gas chambers big enough to hold 150 each. These were inadequate and could not keep up with the arrivals at the railway station, where people began to die by the thousand and the stench was overpowering. Ten big new chambers were built capable of holding an entire "consignment" of 6,000.

By the doors stood two Ukrainians, one called Nikolai and the more brutal of the two was "Ivan the Terrible". They beat, pushed and kicked the Jews into the chambers and slammed the doors. Ivan would then turn on the engines which pumped in carbon monoxide.

Half an hour later, a check was made through a small

peephole to make sure nobody was moving, then a Jewish work gang was sent in to pull out the bodies and bury them. The whole process from arrival at the railway station to burial took no more than an hour and a half to two hours. Up to 15,000 were exterminated a day.

It was from these work gangs that the few survivors eventually came. Their evidence will be the main feature of the trial, because almost everything, including the death camps, was destroyed by the end of 1943.

Over the 13 months the camp was in operation millions of pounds worth of property and valuables were collected there. In all, 1,500 loads were sent back in wagons that had brought the doomed Jews to the camp. There were 34 kilograms of gold bars made from melted-down jewellery and teeth. There were 18,000 kilograms of silver and 1,600 karats of diamonds. The total value was 178 million German marks at a time when there were 2.5 marks to a dollar.

Dr Arad said that undoubtedly a great deal more was stolen by the guards while the economy of the local villagers benefited from the property and household goods they received.

The mass killings ended a fortnight after an uprising in the camp on August 2, 1943. An underground movement of about 70 — around one in ten of the Jewish prisoners — made a plan to seize weapons from the guards and with ammunition stolen from the stores to take over. The uprising nearly aborted but hundreds tried to escape as the Ukrainian guards in the watchtowers gunned them down. Only about 150 lived away and "only 50 or 60 lived to see the day of liberation".

None of the Jews left at the camp survived.



## WORLD SUMMARY

## Iran expels Bonn envoys for 'insult'

Iran ordered two West German diplomats to leave the country within three days of a broadcast on West German television mocking Islam and the Ayatollah Khomeini, according to the official Iranian news agency, Irna, monitored in London (Reuters reports).

The West German Ambassador in Tehran was handed a strongly-worded note protesting at "the insulting programme". Iran's Ambassador in Bonn, Mr. Mohammad Djavah Salari, told the West German Foreign Ministry earlier that it had "offended the religious feelings not just of the Iranian people but also of Muslims in other countries."

A Sunday-evening comedy broadcast had shown news clips of the Ayatollah at celebrations marking the eighth anniversary of the Iranian revolution, interspersed with fake clips showing him receiving women's underwear as gifts.

## Offer on school fees

Madrid (Reuters) - The Spanish Government, in an effort to end student unrest, offered yesterday to scrap charges in state high schools and to make university studies free for low-income families.

Senator Jose Maria Maravall, the Education Minister, said that from next year schoolchildren would study free of charge; they now have to pay for the last four years before university. University studies would be free for students from families earning less than 140,000 pesetas (£680) a month - a step which will benefit 80 per cent of students, he said.

## Smuggler executed Traitor to be shot

Hong Kong - The recent execution in China of a Chinese man from Hong Kong may have political overtones, observers here believe. (David Bonavia writes.) The man was accused of trying to smuggle heroin from Thailand into China and thence to Hong Kong.

The execution was disclosed just as British and Chinese negotiators ended in Kunming their latest session of talks on the future of Hong Kong and is seen as a possible show of annoyance at plans for elections in the colony.

Moscow - After a complex investigation, Lieutenant A. Taranakov, an officer in the Red Army who went over to the Nazis and won three medals during the Second World War, has been sentenced to death by a Moscow military tribunal (Christopher Walker writes).

He is expected to be shot by firing squad soon. Tass said that he stole, shot innocent civilians and burnt down villages to carry favour with the Nazis. Until recently, he has lived as a policeman in the Yaroslavl region.

## Soviet health chief

Moscow (Reuters) - Dr Vsevolod Chazov, right, co-winner of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize and leading spokesman for Kremlin views on nuclear issues, has been appointed Soviet Health Minister, Tass said yesterday.

Dr Chazov, aged 57, is the Soviet Union's top cardiologist and served as personal doctor to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's three predecessors as Communist Party leader. He is a member of the policy-making Central Committee and other state bodies. He replaces Mr Sergei Barenkov, who was removed from the post in late December and reprimanded for failing to implement salary rises for medical personnel.

Dr Chazov came to world attention in 1985 when he and the American, Mr Bernard Lown, won the Nobel Peace Prize for their work as leaders of an anti-nuclear forum of doctors.

## Soldiers in court Pakistan aid shock

Nairobi (Reuters) - Two British soldiers appeared in a Nairobi court yesterday on assault charges. Mr Paul Walker and Mr Sean Hughes pleaded not guilty to having assaulted a man in a Nairobi nightclub and damaging property at a police station.

The magistrate reserved his ruling on a defence application for the pair to be tried in absentia. British officials declined to reveal their rank or to comment on the case.

Islamabad - A group of British soldiers appeared in a Pakistani court yesterday on assault charges. Mr Paul Walker and Mr Sean Hughes pleaded not guilty to having assaulted a man in a Nairobi nightclub and damaging property at a police station.

The magistrate reserved his ruling on a defence application for the pair to be tried in absentia. British officials declined to reveal their rank or to comment on the case.

## 'Wall Walker' on trial

West Berlin (AP) - A 69-year-old American known as the "Wall Walker" for repeated demonstrations on top of the Berlin Wall is on trial in East Berlin, a US Embassy spokeswoman said. Mr John Runnings, of Seattle, was charged with violating the East German border, she said. A routine border violation is punishable by up to two years in prison.

## 'Beast of Soweto' hits out at Pretoria rule

South Africa's ruling National Party (NP) has been accused of harbouring communists in its midst by a former senior policeman who is standing as a candidate for the extreme right-wing Conservative Party (CP) in the whites-only general election on May 6.

The attack came as Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of Finance and the chairman of the NP's federal executive, revealed the party's manifesto.

Brigadier Theuns "Rooi Ruis" (Red Russian) Swanepoel, former chief of the police anti-riot squad in Soweto, launched his campaign at a meeting attended by 100 supporters in Johannesburg on Monday night.

"There are people there in the Cabinet and, if I say they are communists, then I am not overstating the point," he declared, to applause. "I believe in negotiation with the enemy only down the barrel of a gun. We must not negotiate with Communists, the ANC

(African National Congress) or any other radicals. Brigadier Swanepoel, now aged 58, was known as the "Beast of Soweto" during the 1976 student uprising there.

Meanwhile, the NP manifesto revealed by Mr Du Plessis, and larded with such phrases as "group self-determination" and "power-sharing without domination", is couched in the peculiar brand of euphemistic gobbledegook which Pretoria has made its own.

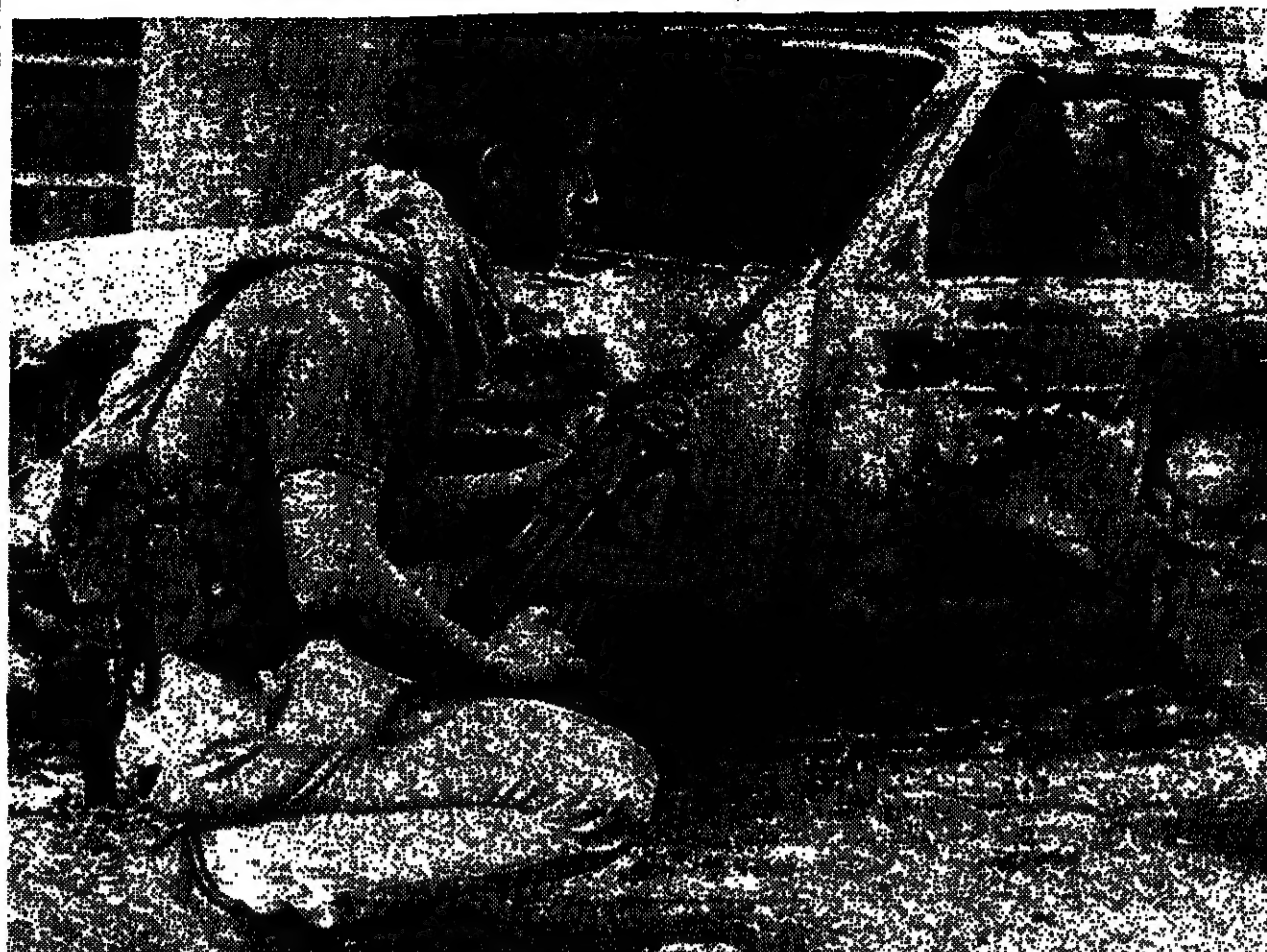
In so far as it is specific about the government's constitutional plans, the document says that the different racial groups must be represented in separate political bodies and must administer their own affairs through these bodies.

It further suggests that black urban areas outside the home-lands could be given a form of independence - apparently a revival of the concept of black city states.

The difference between the Government programme and that of the CP and the even more right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) is largely one of degree rather than of principle.

The far-right parties favour total geographic as well as political separation of the races, which the Government no longer regards as practicable. They would also restore the legal ban on racial mixing in public facilities.

## Paying the price for the partitioning of luckless Lebanon



A Druze militiaman watching out for rival Shia Muslim gunmen on the third consecutive day of clashes in west Beirut.

## Younger warns US against ABM Treaty alterations

From Michael Binyon Washington

Mr George Younger, the Defence Secretary, said here yesterday that Britain would insist on reading the fine print in any US reinterpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

"I certainly would not wish to commit the British Government to anything which I had not seen in the greatest detail - the fine print - and gone over it carefully. We have a very strong political interest in what is happening. We would certainly make our views very clear."

He said Britain had so far given approval only to the restrictive interpretation of the treaty and restrictive SDI research.

It was not for Britain to interpret precisely how this treaty should be interpreted, but it was very important in the interests of the alliance that there should be consulta-

tions before any change.

He suggested, tactfully, that the lack of an initial US commitment to consult was an oversight that had been "amply repaired". He had seen no sign, official or unofficial, that the US wanted to abandon the ABM or any other treaty.

He added: "We are satisfied that we will be consulted about any change." Mr Kenneth Adelman, head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said last week the allies had no business telling the US how to interpret the treaty, as it was a matter for the superpowers themselves.

Meanwhile the White House yesterday denied an assertion by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that Washington had already formally proposed at the Geneva talks moving to a broad interpretation of the treaty.

But the State Department spokesman later admitted that

on several occasions in Geneva the Russians had "solicited our view" on ABM Treaty restriction, and the US had explained the broad interpretation and why the US believed it was fully justified.

Mr Younger told a press conference that after the British purchase of the American Awacs early warning system the US had to buy more weapons from its European allies to maintain a strong flow of defence trade across the Atlantic.

"We in Britain are strongly committed to this principle," he said. "We believe that a two-way street in defence trade results in competition and, therefore, in cost effectiveness."

Britain opposed protection in the defence field strongly. Voicing British concern at pressure here to buy only US equipment, he said that it was not necessary for the US, since the balance of trade was strongly in

America's favour.

All European purchases amounted to only one or two per cent of the \$250 billion (£165 billion) US procurement budget. As well as the Awacs, Britain had bought the Trident missile.

Mr Younger, on a routine two-day visit here, made these points forcibly to Mr Casper Weinberger, his US counterpart, and to Mr Frank Carlucci, the National Security Adviser.

Britain's Awacs contract was among the issues discussed, together with possible further British participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative and arms control policies.

He said that Britain supported SDI research strongly, especially while the Russians were engaged in the same thing. But any deployment decision had to be a matter for negotiation between the superpowers. He was "very reassured" to hear that the allies would also be consulted.

## Nato sets out proposals on troop cuts

By Andrew McEwen Diplomatic Correspondent

The Nato alliance yesterday offered the Warsaw Pact detailed proposals for talks on large-scale troop reductions in Europe.

The West's move, which followed two months of wrangling among Nato allies, was put to a Pact delegation at a meeting at the French Embassy in Vienna. Mr Stephen Ledogar, the chief US delegate, said: "It was just a beginning, but a fairly encouraging one."

Although hoping that it might ultimately lead to cuts of up to a million troops, Western diplomats expressed strong misgivings over Mos-

cow's failure to show willingness to accept verification procedures.

If accepted, the new discussions will be held within the forum of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The West envisages two distinct and parallel sets of talks. The main one would be a sub-group consisting of the seven Warsaw Pact countries and all 16 Nato nations.

This is a radical change compared with the present smaller-scale troop reduction talks, in which only 12 of the Nato countries take part. The Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks have run for 13 years in Vienna, with little progress.

The main aim of the West's plan is to include France, which has always stayed out of MBFR.

By bringing the talks under the 35-nation Security Conference, which includes non-aligned countries, the plan overcomes French objections to bloc-to-bloc talks.

● GENEVA: The Soviet Union has agreed to declare the precise location and size of its stocks of chemical weapons which would be destroyed under the terms of a treaty banning such weapons (Alan McGregor writes).

Mr Yuri Nazarkin, the Soviet delegate, told the UN disarmament conference yesterday that within 30 days of

the proposed convention coming into force each state party to it should make a declaration covering all stocks under its control.

This is as proposed in the US draft treaty of 1984. The Soviet position has been that declarations of stocks should begin within six months, and be spread over a destruction period of up to 10 years.

Voicing the hope that a draft treaty would be agreed before the end of the year, Mr Nazarkin said that the Soviet Union would consider international inspection by challenge - though still reserving the right to refuse if its supreme national interests were jeopardized.

## CIA head tells of 'flimsy' evidence on Iran arms

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Mr Robert Gates, President Reagan's nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency, told Congress yesterday that he had heard not only "worrisome but extraordinary flimsy" evidence about the diversion of Iranian arms sales profits to Nicaragua's Contras before the scheme was made public in November.

Mr Gates, testifying in his confirmation hearing before the Senate intelligence committee, acknowledged that there were shortcomings in the CIA's taking part in the Iran

project. He said: "We did not communicate well enough internally."

"We should have protested more vigorously our involvement in an operation where there were significant elements unknown to us, and where we mistrusted key figures."

"We tolerated ground rules suggested by others that excluded some of our own experts. And we accepted a highly unusual funding mechanism... The entire undertaking was a unique activity that we are all determined not to repeat."

Mr Gates, the deputy CIA

director who has been acting director since the resignation on health grounds last month of Mr William Casey, said that the first indication he had had of the diversion of funds to the Contras was on October 1, when he was told that investors in the arms deal were dissatisfied because they had not been paid.

He said he was aware of his responsibility to report to Congress about any potential illegality or impropriety in intelligence activities, but added: "I considered in October and November, and even today, that it would have been irresponsible to report to these

bodies the flimsy speculation of October 1."

He noted that on October 7, during a luncheon with lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, the principal White House figure in the arms sale and in the diversion of funds to the Contras, Colonel North had made a cryptic comment about Swiss bank accounts.

Shamir talks Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, arrived here from New York yesterday for discussions today with President Reagan at which Mr Shamir has been promised that the Iran affair will not be an important issue.

## Trip to remember for Christians of the poor south

From Robert Fisk, Naqqoura, southern Lebanon

The forgotten Christians of Lebanon arrived at the quayside before dawn. These were not the rich Christians of Broummana or the merchants of east Beirut. None of them would ever spend a weekend on the ski-slopes of Faraya.

They were, for the most part, farming people from the stony hills of the far south of Lebanon, and they waited to be searched with that special resignation that belongs to the poor. One elderly man brought his wife to the quayside still in his pyjamas and dressing-gown and watched with tiredness as her cheap plastic luggage was opened for inspection.

There was an old cargo boat by the jetty, but there was nothing so grand for the

● They waited to be searched with resignation ●

Christians of southern Lebanon. They were told to walk in file to a small bulk that lay beside a sunken barge, and took their seats inside a shabby metal hut that had been erected on the narrow deck, a naked bulb its only illumination. It had once been a gunboat, but its bulkheads and rails were congealed with rust. Its decks unwashed, its only defence a couple of old machine-guns mounted fore and aft and the profound darkness into which a militiaman plunged us as the boat pulled away from Christian east Beirut.

They had piled their baggage in heaps around the deck and a few stared through the dirty windows at the sea, but the sea soon began to tremble. In the swell rising off the Beirut peninsula, the boat roared on with its ancient military engines, rumbling and bucking into the waves like a crippled pack-animal, spilling the baggage across its decks.

To port, the necklace lights of the west Beirut corniche rose and fell drunkenly, but the passengers were in no mood to look at the Muslim sector of their capital, at a street in which they never dared set foot. Within an hour the murky but had filled with the stench of cigarettes and vomit. An old woman in black wept softly by the door before staggering to the heaving deck. There were perhaps 30 people aboard, all paying for the division of their country.

Emile was a shopkeeper from a village near Elia Ebel, a refugee from Joum who suffers this voyage each week for business in east Beirut. Georges was a down-at-heel student, a refugee from Sidon, collecting books from his college to study at his home above Naqqoura. A handful of those aboard were militiamen, raw boys with half-grown moustaches whose rifles were hung on the engine-room rails, their butts clanging against the

companionway each time the boat rolled to starboard.

A few of the passengers came on deck to watch Sidon sway past them at dawn, staring at another of the great cities of their country which they cannot hope to visit.

Georges pointed to a white scar on the hills to the south. "That's Maghdouche," he said. "That's where the Palestinians killed half the Christian inhabitants. Now you can see the statue of the Virgin of Maghdouche." But the thin pencil shape of that forsaken lady lay further north, and he was pointing at the wrong village. But we did not tell him. He was a southerner now, serving one day a week in Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia in Israel's own occupation zone "so that they can't do that to our new village".

"They" turned out to be not Palestinians but the Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian "Party of God". He looked to the sky. "Fanatics," he said. "They blackmail people to force them to drive car-bombs at us, and religious people preach to them that it's good to kill themselves. A man tried that near us - I saw it. But Fijian (UN) soldiers stopped the car. I saw this Fijian open the door and his arm disappeared. Then everything blew up. Think of it - 200 kg of explosives. We found one Fijian three days later, in a tree."

Off Tyre, an Israeli gunboat plunged 30 yards away across our path. The sea flashing off its radar scanner, two Israeli sailors in flak-jackets pointing heavy machine-guns at us from the foredeck and stern, the numbers on the bow its only form of identification. "Sit down - don't stand and look at it," one of the Chris-

● They stepped ashore. But into whose country? ●

tian militiamen shouted at the passengers. The Israelis were still pointing their guns at us. They were not here, it seemed, for our protection.

The little jetty at Naqqoura lay below some soft green hills and the Christians of southern Lebanon stepped ashore with deep relief. But into whose country?

There was a flag bearing a cedar tree above the quayside, it is true, torn but unmistakably Lebanese. Yet the three men in sunglasses who walked to meet the boat were members of the Israeli Shin Bet intelligence service. And half the soldiers on the harbourage were Israelis with Uzi sub-machine guns over their shoulders. One of the Lebanese who checked the passengers' papers was even wearing an Israeli uniform, with Hebrew markings above the breast pocket. But the people were too sick to identify the irony. They had already paid the price of partition.

## Newsmen watch Israeli security men beat Arab

Ramallah (Reuters) - Three Israeli security men beat and kicked a Palestinian youth in front of a dozen journalists yesterday on the ninth successive day of anti-Israeli unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After a group of about 50 teenagers threw stones in the largely empty streets of this West Bank market town, plainclothes agents drew pistols and set about one Arab youth. One security man held him by the back of the neck, while another aimed kicks at his midriff and a third bit him about the head with his hand.

The youth pleaded with the Israelis, but did not struggle. He fell down after several blows, was kicked, slapped about the head, pulled upright and dragged across the street,

where he again fell. The Israeli then used walkie-talkie radio to summon an army jeep to take him away.

Journalists who saw the beating said that the agents had been among the crowd throwing stones until one suddenly donned an Army beret and began chasing the Arab youths.

Meanwhile, three Israelis were hurt yesterday when Israeli buses were stoned outside the West Bank towns of Tulkarm and Dabirya. Two Arabs were arrested.

● JERUSALEM: An Israeli parliamentary committee voted unanimously yesterday to remove the free postal privileges of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the controversial MP, after he sent hate mail to Israeli Arabs.

## Changing habits force US networks to review news style

From Charles Bremner New York

After decades as the glamorous and powerful elite of the American media, the national television news networks are being forced to change their ways.

Beset by falling audiences and soaring costs, the executives of the three big networks, CBS, NBC and ABC, are reported to be devising schemes which could transform their coverage of national and world affairs.

Increasing numbers of young people are not bothering to watch the evening news, which has long been unchallenged as the main source of information for the American people.

Instead they are turning to local news stations, cable systems or simply joining the mounting craze for evening quiz shows. Advertisers, reacting to the now elderly make-up of the news audience, have taken to concentrating on commercials for laxatives and other products for the older

generation throughout the 7 pm programmes.

CBS, whose flagship 22-minute evening news programme, presented by their star anchorman Dan Rather, absorbs most of the network's \$275 million (£180 million) news budget, has been worst hit by the shift in viewing habits.

According to insider accounts, Mr Lawrence Tisch, the CBS chief executive, is ordering dismissals and cut-backs to trim as much as \$50 million from the worldwide news operation this year. The company has not confirmed this figure, but one CBS reporter said: "It's the end of the black limousine era for us."

The lavish ways of the US news networks have long been a byword in the business. At the last two US-Soviet summit meetings, for example, the military-style operation of the network, complete with helicopters, fleets of cars and hundreds of back-up personnel, appeared to upstage the



Dan Rather reading the news as television anchorman on CBS. Competition to network news is increasing rapidly.

logistics of the American and Russian governments. CBS is said to have at least 10 news employees earning more than \$1 million a year.

Mr Rather, a successor to the venerable Walter Cron-

personalities in the battle for ratings. Where the men of the Cronkite era were serious, even stern, authorities, the new news presenters play the role of "surfers" trying to woo their news-jaded audience, as one critic put it.

Many critics say that the effort to keep the viewer interested has led to a reduction of the news into a commodity described by one as "soft on the eye and easy on the mind".

The slickness of the average news show has reduced pictures and words to almost subliminal brevity.

A sound-bite from a speaker often lasts only a few seconds, with pictures often flashing by faster than the mind can register.

But for all the visual impact and speed, the networks are losing viewers to local stations, which are making the most of new technology that allows them to cover events often faster than the networks. Surveys also show a growing

taste for local news and declining reliance on the authority of the nationals.

Where 72 per cent of American households watched the networks in 1981, only 62 per cent do so now. In Chicago the figure is down to 51 per cent.

According to Mr Rupert Murdoch, who is seeking to establish a national network with his Fox channel, "network news may be going out of fashion".

"The network chiefs are at a loss to devise a formula to win back the big audiences and stem the financial losses. Most seem to believe that the future lies with a return to the traditional network strength of hard news reporting and fewer expensive gimmicks like presenting whole news programmes from exotic parts of the globe. They are also expected to cut back the huge cost of overseas reporting offices."



## Peking's divisions show as Army widens scope of anti-liberal campaign

From Robert Grieve, Peking

Less than three weeks after China's senior leaders attempted to reassure the nation that the "anti-bourgeois liberalization campaign" would not spread beyond the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army has decided to widen the scope of the campaign.

The *Liberation Army Daily* issued on Saturday by the Army general political department as saying army "officers, soldiers and staff should take part" in the "serious political struggle against bourgeois liberalization".

It said that political officers should teach the troops to be loyal to the party and to China's socialist system and to oppose "bourgeois liberalization", adding that all military personnel should study the works of Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, as well as basic Marxist works.

The directive follows exhortations by provincial leaders in Shanxi and Hunan provinces last week for all Chinese to be vigilant against the "rabid enemy" of bourgeois liberalization.

The development is viewed by analysts in Peking as a further demonstration of deep divisions within the Chinese

leadership over the balance between reform and party ideology in China's modernization drive.

While the Army is not positioning itself to directly oppose Mr Deng, some analysts feel that this latest development will make it harder for his supporters to carry out their reforms.

Meanwhile, in a speech delivered on Monday and carried in many newspapers yesterday, Mr Wang Zhen, president of the Central Party School, said that "weak attitudes and confusion in the political and ideological fields over the past few years" had "caused a wave of bourgeois liberalization, with the party leadership as its central target of attack".

The remarks are viewed as indirect attacks on Mr Deng's reformist policies of the past eight years, even though Mr Wang added that Mr Deng's works should be studied.

It is further speculated that the armed forces' renewed preoccupation with Marxist ideology, while ostensibly reminiscent of Cultural Revolution days, may also be a practical measure aimed at instilling more discipline within the ranks of the 3.25 million-member People's Liberation Army, the world's largest fighting force.

The campaign against Western thought began shortly after Mr Hu Yaobang, the former party General Secretary, was removed from his post on January 16. The anti-Western thought campaign and Mr Hu's fall from power have been viewed by Western diplomats here as the results of last December's massive student demonstrations in favour of more democracy and freedom in Chinese society.

It had been thought that Mr Zhao Ziyang, a protégé of Mr Deng as well as the premier and acting party General Secretary, had successfully contained the ideological campaign in a speech made during the Chinese New Year celebrations almost three weeks ago, in which he suggested the campaign be confined mainly to the 44 million-member Communist Party.

On Monday, as students returned to classes after the winter break, Mr Li Peng, the principal Vice Premier, denounced the pro-democracy protests as evidence of unchecked capitalist trends and ordered universities to investigate the "political integrity" of students.

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## Students held in Lima protests

Students throwing stones at police during protests in Lima against police raids on three universities in the Peruvian capital last week, in which some 800 students were arrested on suspicion of links with left-wing guerrillas.

At least 23 students were arrested on Monday when about 2,000 demonstrators clashed with police in the centre of Lima.

Police outside San Marcos University fired tear gas and water cannon at demonstrators, and near the medical school students built barricades across a main thoroughfare (Reuters reports from Lima).

Most of those detained in the police raids had been freed by yesterday, but 109 were still being held.

## Legal bids to curb Aids in Japan after fears for baby

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Japanese Government is working on new legislation to try to contain the spread of Aids.

Mr Juro Saito, Minister of Health and Welfare, was given clearance to draft legislation at yesterday's Cabinet meeting after he told ministers that a woman, aged 20, due to give birth next month, had been tested as positive for Aids antibodies. She is believed to be the first Japanese woman carrier to become pregnant.

Among measures being considered are means to limit the sexual contacts of carriers, to limit spread of the disease from mothers to children, for carriers to report to health authorities for checks, penalties for those donating contaminated blood and educational drives by both central and local governments. A Bill is expected to be ready in a month.

The disease, previously seen as affecting only foreigners, came home to Japan last month when a prostitute died in Kobe. She was known to have had contacts with at least 100 men; 26 Japanese are confirmed Aids cases.

The prostitute's death has chilled Japan's huge sex industry and has made Aids a matter of public debate on a large scale for the first time. Tokyo recorded information

line has received several hundred thousand calls and Kobe city authorities have tested thousands of people for Aids.

The scare has brought a boom on the Japanese stock market for condom manufacturers, pharmaceutical companies who could develop

People who eat the African green monkey appear to be more vulnerable to attack by Aids. Professor Olufer Williams, of the Organization of African Unity scientific commission, said yesterday (Reuters reports from Lagos).

anti-Aids measures, and, curiously, textile manufacturers who make a filter which can separate the virus.

MADRID: A school near Bilbao operated by Roman Catholic nuns, refused to obey a Basque regional government order to re-admit a three-year-old boy expelled as a health threat because of Aids antibodies in his blood (Harry Debelius writes).

Explaining the rejection of the order, a spokesman for the Maria Goretti school in Durango said: "Until more concrete and firm guarantees are presented, along with positive information which could convince us to change our point of view, this educational community sees no reason to modify its position."

## 14m more mouths to feed in a year

From Our Own Correspondent, Peking

Despite its well-publicized birth control policy, China admitted yesterday that its total population reached 1.06 billion in 1986, a total of some 14 million more than the year before.

The new figures, released by the State Statistical Bureau and reported by the New China News Agency, were the result of "relaxed control over family planning", according to an unnamed official.

As the most populous nation on earth with a fifth of the world's people, China has a policy of limiting most couples to one child.

The policy is enforced strictly in the large east-coast cities, but is more lax in the countryside and among many of China's 55 identified minority groups.

The goal of the policy is to limit the country's total

population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

To achieve that goal, central government planners have tried to limit the national net growth rate (births minus deaths) to 10 per thousand.

But since 1984, when the net growth rate totalled 10.81 per thousand, it has moved further away from that goal.

According to the reported statistics, the birth rate rose by 2.97 per thousand to reach 20.77 per thousand last year. The mortality rate was 6.69 per thousand.

As a result, the net growth rate rose from 11.23 per thousand in 1985 to 14.08 per thousand last year.

Still, with the average number of children for women of childbearing age only 2.3, China has a lower net growth rate than India or many African nations.

## Top posts shuffled in Hanoi

Hanoi (AFP) — Vietnam yesterday named six new vice-premiers after an important government reshuffle affecting more than a dozen ministries and state commissions.

A front-page article in *Nhan Dan*, the Communist Party newspaper, showed the main beneficiary to be Mr Nguyen Co Thach, aged 65, the Foreign Minister, who retains that portfolio as well as being promoted to Vice-Premier (Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers).

Five other new vice-premiers are Mr Nguyen Khanh, who is also Cabinet Secretary-General; Mr Nguyen Ngoc Triu, former Agriculture Minister; Mr Doan Duy Thanh, who retains the Foreign Trade portfolio; Mr Tran Duc Luong and Mr Nguyen Van Chinh.

Mr Tran Quynh and Mr Vu Dinh Lieu surrendered their



Mr Nguyen Co Thach: gains most from the changes.

posts as vice-premiers. In future there will be 12 vice-premiers instead of eight.

Mr Le Duc Anh, a Politburo member, replaces General Van Tien Dung as Defence Minister. The general was removed from the Politburo at a party congress in December.

Mr Mai Chi Tho, a close ally of Mr Nguyen Van Linh, the Communist Party General-Secretary, replaces Mr Phan Hung as Minister of the Interior. Mr Hung, second in the party hierarchy, remains vice-premier.

Other ministries with new heads are: Metal Construction and Metallurgy: Mr Phan Thanh Lien; Culture: Mr Tran Van Phuc; Education: Mr Tran Hong Quan; Labour: Mr Tran Huu; War Invalids and Social Affairs: Mr Nguyen Ky Cam; Information: Mr Tran Hoan; State Pricing Commission: Mr Phan Van Tien.

## Britain shuts visa office

Lagos (AP) — British officials in Lagos have temporarily stopped issuing visas after the Nigerian military government ordered them to close a newly-opened visa office.

Nigerian officials had said that the office, opened after Britain began requiring visas of Nigerians on February 1, was a safety and security threat close to military headquarters. It was creating traffic and pedestrian congestion.

They alleged that Britain had not obtained the required authorization to open the office, but a British High Commission spokesman said that his Government had kept Nigeria informed of its plans to open the office.

## Space work

Moscow (AP) — The two Soviet cosmonauts launched into space 12 days ago are about to start their first scientific experiments at the orbiting Mir space station, Radio Moscow reported.

## New president

Port of Spain (Reuters) — A retired appeals court judge, Mr Noor Mohammed Hassani, has been elected president of Trinidad and Tobago to replace Mr Ellis Clarke, who has held the largely ceremonial post since 1976.

## Mass break

Conakry, (Reuters) — More than 400 prisoners mutinied at Conakry's main jail, broke down the main gate, and escaped into the countryside.

## Costly meal

Harare (AP) — Vungayi Matsheza, a Zimbabwean poacher who killed a zebra to cook and eat its head, has been jailed for a year for violating the Wild Life Act.

## Bus tragedy

Hastings, New Zealand (Reuters) — Three schoolgirls, a teacher and a driver died when a bus carrying 40 boarding school pupils plunged down a bank.

## Shangri-la

Bruges (Reuters) — A judge in Belgium has found four people guilty of nudism on the country's coast and told them to stick to beaches across the border in The Netherlands, "where pleasures are without limit".



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## SPECTRUM

## Two cultures looking for a cure

RESEARCH AND PROSPERITY  
Part 3: Class war

shortage of maths and physics teachers

Continuing our series, *The Times* looks at the proposals — political and educational — for solving the problem

For centuries science and technology have been regarded as Britain's second-best subjects.

The bias is reflected in our schools by a dire



There are long-term benefits to the economy in having maths, physics, craft, technology and design taught properly

Kenneth Baker

Rather than have science the principal thing in my son's mind, I would gladly have him think the sun went round the earth

Dr Arnold



Sir George Porter, President of the Royal Society, recently remarked that Britain is a non-scientific nation. "Most Britons leave science for ever at the age of about 15 and have had precious little of it before that," he said.

But not much in education is new. Science teaching has been causing concern for at least the past hundred years, and Correlli Barnett, iconoclastic author of *The Audit of War*, a review of recent economic and political history, lays much of the blame on Dr Arnold, the father of the Victorian public school. He quoted Arnold in a recent challenging address to the present generation of public school headmasters:

"Rather than have science the principal thing in my son's mind, I would gladly have him think the sun went round the earth, and that the stars were so many spangles set in the bright blue firmament. Surely the one thing needed for a Christian and Englishman to study is a Christian and moral philosophy."

Barnett went on: "So the public schools and, thereafter, Victorian Oxbridge set out to produce Christian gentlemen, like knights in Burne-Jones stained glass, to govern the empire, join the church or the law or the public service; not to produce hard-driving technologically-aware leaders of an industrial nation in a tough, competitive world."

Interestingly, the son to whom Dr Arnold referred turned out to be not only a poet but, for 30 years, inspector of schools and a trenchant critic of their failings. More than a hundred years before Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, outlined his plans, Matthew Arnold was calling for greater central control over education and a core curriculum.

The lack of it, he said, was producing the worst-educated middle class in the world: England, as a result, was not

ready to meet the demands of the modern epoch.

But no one paid much attention. As Barnett points out, classics dominated the public school curriculum until well after the First World War; Oxford and Cambridge also "fought a long rearguard action in defence of the medieval disciplines of Latin, Greek and philosophy against the encroachments of science".

In 1903 the President of the Royal Society attributed government neglect of scientific research to "the absence in the leaders of public opinion, and indeed throughout the more influential classes of society, of a sufficiently intelligent appreciation of the supreme importance of scientific know-



There can be no recovery when there is nobody able to teach

Sir George Porter

ledge and scientific methods in all industrial enterprises and indeed all national undertakings".

Eighty-three years later, Sir George, his successor, asked: "Why does it matter if most British people are ignorant of science? It matters because the people include those who are in power, people who lead us in politics, in the civil service, in the media, in the church, often in industry and sometimes even in education."

At the heart of the problem, Sir George believes, is the shortage of maths and physics teachers in schools. A government report first raised the matter in 1949, but nothing was done.

In 1961 the then Minister of Education, Sir David Eccles, wrote: "The schools and industry are both short of mathematicians. The fact of the shortage and its gravity have been recognized in the educational world for some time."

In 1980, the Commons select committee on education re-

ported: "The shortage of mathematics and science teachers has long been a problem. It is now seen as one of the more serious facing the education service."

Last June, Baker called for "urgent consultations" to find ways of combating the shortages. He said measures taken in recent years had failed and a fresh approach was needed; he offered a £1,200 bursary to graduates training to teach a shortage subject.

There are three ways of measuring how severe the shortage is:

● The first is to count the unfilled posts — the "overt" shortage. At present there are about 400 secondary schools in England which are short of a

about a third of maths teaching was in the hands of those whose qualifications were regarded as "weak or nil". As the Department of Education notes: "The evidence suggests that heads and governing bodies may sometimes be recommending appointment of the least well from a disappointing field of candidates, rather than leave gaps in the timetable."

But there are gaps in the timetable. At present, one secondary school in five offers no physics after the second year. In other words, pupils have to give it up at 12 or 13.

● The third category is called the "suppressed" shortage, which means that schools simply cut down the number of periods for which a subject is taught because they cannot find anyone even remotely capable of doing it.

The consequences of all this must be clear. In both primary and secondary schools, the chances of a child encountering the kind of inspired and skilful teaching that is likely to kindle and sustain a lively interest in maths or science are considerably more remote than they ought to be. On the contrary, the evidence suggests that tens of thousands of young people are put off the subjects for life by the boredom that bad teaching invariably engenders.

That, in turn, means that too few well qualified students are coming forward to study maths and science at degree level. Indeed, over the past three years the numbers applying and being accepted for maths and physics places at university have fallen by 10 per cent.

So the shortage of properly qualified graduates increases; the downward spiral continues. At the same time, maths and physics teachers are leaving schools in droves, driven out by poor pay, bad conditions, low status, shortages of books, lack of equipment and support.

As Sir George Porter says: "If this situation continues it will become more serious than the decline in research — because there can be no recovery, when there is nobody able to teach."

John Clare

## TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY: HOW THE PARTIES SEE IT



It is two years since the dome of Oxford refused Margaret Thatcher an honorary degree. The snub conveyed a clear message — the scientific community regarded itself as badly let down by Oxford's most famous old girl (and one who read chemistry, at that). It was received as such, and it hurt.

The warnings to the Government about the state of science and technology have been raining in. Only last month the Lords committee on science and technology said the overall picture was of "turmoil and frustration".

Low morale among scientists, a renewal of the brain drain, serious underfunding of research and development — all are being placed at the door of Number 10. Unfair, of course. A big share of the responsibility must rest with private industry, which has failed to invest enough in

A Labour government would introduce legislation to require companies to declare their expenditure on research and development as part of a radical package of measures to boost science and technology.

A policy document to be published next month makes the proposal, supported by the House of Lords committee on science and technology, to stop companies cutting back on R & D and concealing the fact from their shareholders.

The document states: "Labour believes that a requirement to disclose R & D expenditure would bring home to managements their shortcomings in relation to similar firms, but, perhaps more important, it would encourage financial interests

Is the piecemeal system of allocating research funds adequate — or should a single ministry be responsible for it? Philip Webster reports

research, and with the major institutional investors who have failed to see the possibilities. Private industry provided only £47 million to the industries by way of research support in 1985, itself a big increase on previous years but clearly inadequate.

If optimism is to be revived, it is said, the public sector must lead the way. But the Treasury, in its evidence to the Lords committee, argued that there was no automatic link between economic growth and success. George Waldean, Under Secretary for Education and Science, said much the same in a speech at Oxford University in December. Since the early 1960s, when the increase in the Government's investment in science began, the relative performance of Britain's economy, he said, had been disastrous.

to take R & D strength much more into account when weighing a company's future prospects.

Disclosure is strongly opposed by industry. The Government has been told by the CBI that it would place an unnecessary burden on companies and produce unreliable figures. But the Conservatives have not ruled it out.

Labour's policy statement commits it in government to appointing a minister responsible for coordinating government policy on science and technology. It calls for a new Council for Science and Technology to be chaired by the Prime Minister and to play a central role in the evolution of a national policy on research and development.

Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, supports the appointment of a Cabinet coordinating minister although he thinks it would be a mistake to

The way Britain's science base is funded and government decisions are taken and coordinated has been a source of concern for all recent independent studies. There is no one single minister or department responsible for spending on science and research.

The Secretary of State for Education is responsible for some £1.2 billion of public expenditure on civil R & D, about half of the total. About half of that is the science budget, which is dispersed almost entirely as grants-in-aid to the five research councils, and most of the remainder consists of funding for research in universities through the University Grants Committee block grant.

The other half of civil R & D spending is conducted by individual government

departments, notably the Department of Trade and Industry and the energy and the agriculture departments, on programmes specifically in support of their own policies and responsibilities.

On top of that comes the defence budget, which amounts to more than half the Government's total spending on R & D, a proportion that critics regard as far too high. Each departmental minister has to defend his own budget annually in Whitehall's "star chamber", and as the pressure grows the research money is invariably squeezed. The Lords committee argues for a single minister — and a senior one — to speak in Cabinet for science and research.

The Prime Minister, who chairs a Cabinet committee on science, is the nearest thing Britain has to a minister for science, and an enthusiastic one at that. But she cannot give more than limited attention to science.

The Government, however, seems likely to reject the idea of a separate research ministry.

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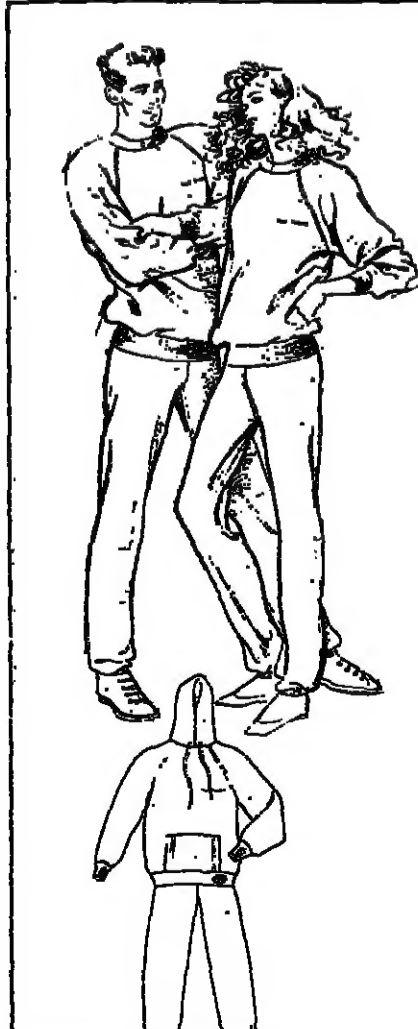
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## A life on the run

It is 25 years since a newspaper article announced the birth of a new way of keeping fit — jogging

The news that jogging had arrived was reported by me in a mere six-paragraph item in the sports pages of the *New Zealand Herald* 25 years ago this week. My informant, an Auckland athletics official named Colin Kay, said that he and a few like-minded fellows were forming a club to "combine fitness and sociability with weekly runs, picnic excursions and daily exercises".

Kay said they would just be "jogging" — a common term among athletes to describe slow, relaxed running. So what would the name of this club be? "The Joggers' Club?" I suggested. Kay laughed. The term sounded as odd then as it one had called it The Trotters Club. But the term stuck.

The early joggers were local athletics officials or former athletes. Kay had been national triple jump champion and now found it rather novel, at the age of 37, to start running. One night he even ran home in his business suit.

Other club members included a cardiologist and a chiropractor. And, most important, a famous athletics coach in Arthur Lydiard, who had become interested in the idea of employing running to improve the health and fitness of the man in the street.

In time, the original Joggers' Club was to stage a running event that became the biggest in the world — the seven-mile Round The Bays run along the Auckland waterfront which attracted 80,000 contestants in 1982. But jogging needed to



First of the many: Colin Kay (far right) and fellow Joggers in 1962 — and the story that gave them their name

get to America before it became a phenomenon. The messenger was Bill Bowerman, the chief track coach of Oregon State University, in Eugene, who went to New Zealand with a team of runners in 1963 and returned home a changed man.

The citizens of Eugene went, in batches of 100, for medical testing and a three-month training programme at Oregon State, with Bowerman's young track runners each being responsible for 10 people.

The press spread the story of Bowerman's programme and Americans, stung by President Kennedy's criticism of them as being unhealthy, turned the new form of exercise into a passion.

The jogging message took some time to reach Britain.

Critics catalogued the deaths of joggers, and reported the harmful effects of the sport on everything from calf muscles to marriages.

But that changed when joggers became heroic marathon runners. The change affected everyone involved in the promotion of the sport. Jogging magazine, for example, changed its name to *Running*. "Our success," says its founding editor, Andy Richards, "can be dated from the time we came clean and wrote seriously about running. What people started running for was a sense of achievement, not health or longevity."

Now, even though the initial marathon mania may be ebbing, 80,000 people still apply for some 20,000 places in the London Marathon and 30,000 enter each year for the *Sunday Times* Fun Run. Call it jogging or running, the "fad" seems to be going pretty steadily after 25 years.

Norman Harris

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## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1185

ACROSS  
1 Re-evaluate (8)  
5 Moral lapse (4)  
9 Lacking imagination (7)  
10 Aircraft stand (5)  
11 Pabst (5)  
12 Come up again (5)  
13 Genghis Khan people (5)  
15 Spanish square (5)  
16 Register (5)  
18 Enlist (5)  
20 Teacher (5)  
21 Spirit glass (7)  
23 Smallest pig (4)  
24 Draw out (8)

DOWN  
1 Mutilating murderer (6)  
2 Baldness (8)  
3 Health spring (3)  
4 Sugar strength measure (13)  
6 Pig fat (4)  
7 Gratify (6)

8 Heavy glove (8)  
11 Sculpture framework (6)  
13 Sugar strength measure (13)  
14 Mexican pancake (8)  
15 Betting man (6)

17 Gained knowledge (6)  
19 Knock unconscious (4)  
22 Wrestling floor (3)

SOLUTIONS TO NO 1184

ACROSS: 1 Verand 5 Stormy 8 Ion 9 Stigma 10 Infamy 11

Bamboo 23 Ingest 24 Nun 25 Seance 26 Gutter

DOWN: 2 Enter 3 Sightless 4 Diagram 5 Snips 6 Off 7 Mc-

mento 13 Downright 15 Narrate 16 Lasting 18 Alone 20 Baste

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# Don't tread on our prejudices



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Straw men

Neil Kinnock's *faux-naïf* explanation to Sir Robin Day on Monday's *Panorama* for giving Labour's jobs portfolio to Bryan Gould rather than the employment spokesman, John Prescott, is unlikely to cut much ice with the left-wing Tribune group of MPs. Furious at the snub to one of its members, it is pointing an accusing finger at another: Jack Straw. At last month's Bishop's Stortford strategy meeting, it seems, Straw challenged Prescott's optimistic estimate that local government could make up 400,000 of the one million jobs Labour is committed to creating. Straw, a junior environment spokesman, insisted that the number would be nearer 100,000. Faced with the embarrassing discrepancy, Kinnock — in the Tribune version of events — had no choice but to appoint Gould to mediate. Now the Tribune group has called both Prescott and Straw to its weekly meeting next Monday to explain their positions. The feeling is that Straw's story had better be good.

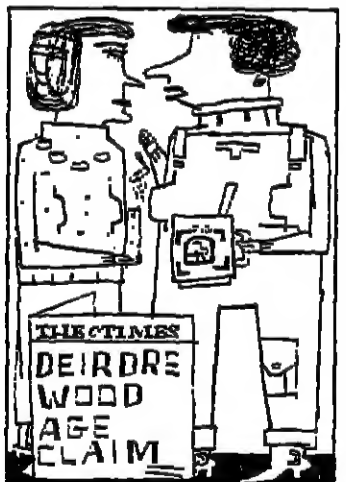
### Gilded lily

Community Relations officer Jeff Crawford was basking in Conservative praise yesterday after London's Haringey Council withdrew a report that accused him of helping the police and criticizing the Labour council's race policies. It was not always thus. Nearly 20 years ago Crawford was widely accused of using the lurid language of extremism in a speech to senior police officers. Replying to Enoch Powell, he said if a race war was inevitable the black community must prepare a "counter-offensive". Yesterday, Crawford wryly observed that it had taken Broadwater Farm and Bernie Grant to make him look like a "lily-livered moderate".

### Tiny victory

Tiny Rowland's bombardment of Westminster on the subject of the Al Fayed takeover of the House of Fraser has finally paid off. As I reported last month, the Lord chairman's missives to the Department of Trade and Industry, copies of which he has circulated to every peer and MP, have been eccentrically worded: one even refers to the activities of "a creature of the night". Undaunted, a Liberal peer, Lord Mackie, has now tabled a question about Rowland's allegations. "They are ludicrous letters to be floating about without any response from the Government," he told me yesterday, assuring me that Rowland's employment of Mackie's son-in-law, David Leigh, as associate editor of *The Observer* had "nothing to do" with his concern.

BARRY FANTONI



### Merry men

The New Forest verminers, charged by the Crown to protect the woodland, are taking no chances in rallying opposition to Hampshire County Council's proposed route for the Lyndhurst bypass. They have hired professional lobbyists, GJW, to press their claim that it is a serious incursion into open forest. And by-passes are one thing GJW knows all about. Not two years ago it was employed to lobby for the Okehampton by-pass route that will cut across a corner of Dartmoor National Park.

### Esteemed

Labour's PR people must have been working overtime. A colleague just back from visiting the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul reports that a new name has been added to the list of great Britons chartered by the British tourists. In addition to Charlie Chaplin, Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher, they now carry "Neil Kinnock".

### Legal beef

Solicitors, who have long become the lack of refreshment facilities when they attend cases being heard by the law lords at Westminster, are not to be pacified by crumbs from Lord Hale's high table. Last month the *Law Society's Gazette* announced that "following representations" the *Woman's Lawyer* of the Black Rod had agreed that solicitors may luncheon in the small entrance hall of the barristers' dining-room provided they book in good time. The *Gazette's* letters column has erupted. "The entrance hall of counsel's dining-room!" splutters a Southampton solicitor, announcing that he will not be taking up the offer.

PHS

## The Times/MORI marginal seats poll

# Key seats that give Tories a new electoral cushion

by David Butler



## Where the party leaders stand or fall

Most voters make a choice formed by three influences: party loyalties, issues that concern them, and feelings about party leaders. On the last of these factors, it is worth looking at the public view of the party leaders at the opening of an election year, and comparing them with the ratings as they stood exactly four years ago at the beginning of another election year.

This comparison is more accurate than any comparison of the present election campaign and the last, because during campaigns the

massive exposure devoted to party leaders distorts the findings. Last weekend, several newspapers claimed that Neil Kinnock's ratings were even worse than those of his predecessor, Michael Foot. "New poll shock for lame duck Kinnock," said the *Daily Express*.

The truth is more flattering to Kinnock. Taking the MORI "leadership index" figures for January 1983 and setting them against last month's findings, Kinnock looks a good deal better than Foot. On the 13 statements asked about leadership qualities or

defects, he has improved his ratings on 10.

His highest scores are on being a "capable leader" (up 10 per cent over Foot), having a "lot of personality" (up 16) and being less "narrow minded" (down 9). This is a good deal better than Mrs Thatcher, who over the same period is found not to be as "good in a crisis" as she was (down 15), losing ground on being "more honest than most politicians" (down 16) and has less understanding of the "problems facing Britain" (down 15).

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

## Ten per cent who decide the result

The marginal constituencies are the front line of the general election war. Most British general elections are now decided by around a tenth of the electorate living in fewer than 100 of the 630 constituencies.

It is in these seats that key shifts in voters' opinions of parties, personalities and policies will count most heavily. Up to and during the general election campaign, Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) will be polling 73 key marginals for *The Times*.

The first of these polls confirms the enormous problems facing Labour: its poll ratings across the country fall short of anything necessary for an overall majority, and the picture in the marginals is worse still. Combining the findings of a nationwide poll taken at exactly the same time and the results from the marginals suggest that if an election was held now, the Conservatives would be returned with a majority over all parties of more than 90 seats.

We polled in both Conservative seats vulnerable to Labour and in a smaller group where the challenge is from the Alliance. The latter group vividly demonstrates the threat which the Alliance can still pose to a third Conservative term. At the moment the figures do not look particularly menacing — the Alliance vote has fallen even more in the places where it has the best chances, just as it has across the country as a whole — but the Alliance vote tends to behave unusually.

It is in the jargon of pollsters, "soft". The best index of this is normally the numbers of voters who forget that they voted Alliance last time. In the Conservative/Alliance marginals in 1983, the Alliance took 37 per cent of the vote; this month, of those who said that they voted, just under two thirds of that number (33 per cent) said that they had voted SDP or Liberal last time.

A smaller proportion of Alliance voters are firmly loyal to their parties than is the case in the two major parties (see table). Its

vote can be more easily depressed, but it can also rise more easily by attracting defectors from the soft fringes of its two rivals or from the floating vote. More than 80 per cent of Conservative voters prepared to switch in both kinds of marginals named the Alliance as their second choice party.

In Conservative/Alliance marginals, four out of five Labour voters did so; three quarters of them put the Alliance second in the Conservative/Alliance marginals. It is almost certain that the Alliance vote will rise during the next election campaign as in the last.

If David Blunkett has been correctly quoted by *Woman's Own*, he is not alone among Labour supporters in believing that an outright Tory victory is on the cards. In the Conservative/Alliance marginals, only 29 per cent of Labour voters think that a Labour overall majority is very or fairly likely, and 18 per cent of

them think that those are the chances of a Conservative victory. When voters in marginals are asked what they think are the most important issues facing the country, their list of priorities corresponds fairly closely with the findings of national polls: unemployment tops the list (although the numbers of people rating it as the most important have been falling) followed by education, the NHS, defence, housing and law and order.

The differences in voting choice being made in marginal seats therefore depend on voters' reactions to party prescriptions and not to any different agenda of priorities in those seats. The likelihood that votes will move on these issues can sometimes be gauged by asking respondents which party has the best policies on particular issues.

Not for the first time, a number of Labour voters are unsure about their own party's defence policies:

### The marginal difference

	Con	Lab	Alln	Other	Overall majority
1983 election: vote share	44	28	26	2	—
Seats	397	209	23	21	+144
MORI national poll, Feb '87	39	36	23	2	—
Seats on uniform swings	319	206	21	24	+12
Seats on lower marginal swings	372	240	17	21	+94

Votes in Great Britain only

### How would you vote if there were a General Election tomorrow?

	Con/Lab marginals			Con/Alln marginals		
	1983 %	Now %	Chng %	1983 %	Now %	Chng %
Conservative	42	40	-2	43	38	-5
Labour	33	36	+3	18	30	+12
Alliance	23	22	-1	37	29	-8
Other	2	2	0	2	3	+1

Con to Lab swing nationwide, Feb 1987: 6.5%  
Con to Lab swing in marginals, Feb 1987: 2.5%

### Strength of party support

	Con/Labour			Con/Alliance		
	Con %	Lab %	Alln %	Con %	Lab %	Alln %
Very/fairly strong	75	77	59	74	73	62
Not very/at all strong	25	22	40	24	26	38
Don't know	1	1	1	2	1	0

Source: MORI

Source: MORI

## The man who took a shine to doors

"You can call me Harry," he piped suddenly. But my real name is Sigmund, and what do they think? They think nothing.

It transpired that Sigmund had not always been an Entrance Operative. He was briefly in the Royal Marines, he said, but gave it up to train mice for Gerry Cottle's circus. From there, it was but a short step to polishing doors by night — about 30 of them to date, but he is hoping to expand the business: take someone on.

You really have to have a feel for doors, and that's the trouble. Most young people today, you

show them a nice bit of Brazilian mahogany, raised and fielded panels. Adam knocker, and what do they think? They think nothing. That's what I think, anyway.

"Very Freudian things, doors," said Sigmund. "Openings to the soul, and all sorts else. I shouldn't wonder. There! Finished! You bend down and have a look in that letter-plate. Like a golden mirror. And then, to my vague unease, he clanged the front doorbell, which sounded like an alarm clock.

I bent down and stared at the letter box, whereupon the door swung open and I found myself gazing at the midriff of a lady in her 60s who seemed as alarmed as I was. "It's all right!" I guffawed, feeling more stupid than ever in my life. "I'm with Sigmund, the Entrance Operative."

The lady's face flickered briefly, and for one dreadful moment I thought Sigmund might have deserted me. But he was at my side, and pocketing his fee.

As I accompanied him to his next port of call, he confided: "Soon I hope to maintain internal woodwork as well: panelling, mantels, I love mantels. No, I don't say front doors are the be-all and end-all in this business. But they certainly are a way in."

Joseph Connolly

Digby Anderson

## Their mandate, our money

The disputes about "loony left councils" and whether tax-funded education should be controlled by local or central government politicians have resulted in a queue of local councillors talking wobbly of local democracy being under attack and seeking to justify their role in schools or, indeed, lesbian and peace affairs, by their local voting process. They claim they are local representatives elected by local people to serve local needs. They talk of local elections as votes of confidence in the services they supply. They have, they tell us, a mandate to supply such services.

Westminster politicians use a variation of this same argument: they have mandates to control free-spending local councils, especially when the money spent has been raised by central government's taxes and passed to local government in rates support. Both their claims are nonsense.

The one-man, one-vote electoral system was not designed to service governments in the form that either local or central governments have become. It requires reform. No, not proportional representation; radical reform. Democracy may be an enduring principle, but one-man, one-vote is only one means to secure it.

Old arguments about property, taxation and voting are beginning to resurface. Is it right or sensible that many local voters should be able to vote for the local authority to hand out privileges and services to themselves when they pay no local rates. Representation without taxation may not be as immediately democratically offensive as taxation without representation but it is surely a recipe for gorging at someone else's expense.

There are other doubts. Last week saw calls for a more complicated voting system. It also saw the publication of research showing that millions of electors cannot read or write; 52 per cent cannot understand a simple fire notice.

But the most fundamental doubts are about whether elections express consumer preference in government services at the local or national level now that a long list of the producers of such services — civil servants, local authority bureaucrats, teachers, policemen, social workers, doctors, nurses, train drivers, Nupers, Nalga and all — take part in their own evaluation by virtue of their own vote. There are, of course, good reasons why these people as citizens should have votes, but the possibility that they will exercise their votes as producers, and the enormous number of such producers in a bloated welfare state, cast deep doubts on the treatment of votes as consumer mandates.

The enormous size of modern government also makes claims to have mandates for particular policies look rather thin. Mr Hattersley announced recently that he thought the electorate did not want tax cuts. Mr Lawson disagrees. But what goes unnoticed in their disagreement is the fact that neither knows for sure. Is that not

a fact of considerable significance, that politicians do not know what people want, that their mechanism for registering preferences is too crude to tell them?

Politicians of all colours make much of serving people's needs and wants. It is difficult to see how they can be doing so if they do not have reliable information about what these are. The humblest greengrocer knows more about the fluctuating needs and wants of his customers and, further, the inter-relationship of them — which customer is prepared to sacrifice so much of one to have so much of another — than does the most exalted politician about the "needs of the community" or "the nation". The greengrocer knows, too, the power of his customers' feelings, whereas the clumsy electoral system counts the vote of him who cares deeply about, say, the state of secondary schools, and the vote of him who cares not, as of the same strength, one each.

In fact, the political mechanism cannot even register the voters' preferences on schools at all: neither schools, nor any of the services that elections are supposed to evaluate, the police, social services, the NHS, appear on the voting paper at all. Mine, at any rate, just offers me a choice between Smith and Jones.

This bluntness of voting as a weapon of consumer preference is happening at the very time when a sharper expression is required to offset the interest-group character of the expensive welfare state.

It is worrying at any time that state services should become increasingly exploited by articulate producers and consumers. It is much worse when their politicking is not offset by a voting system registering the feelings of those the services were set up to serve.

The current one-man, one-vote system may have all sorts of virtues but it is not an adequate mechanism, even when supplemented by opinion polls, for registering the preferences of today's electorate. Either the size of government has to be drastically reduced or a measure of preference worked out more suited to big government. If neither is done, a majority of the population will not be democratically represented and the politicians' repeated claim to know their people's "needs" will remain offensive hot air.

It is possible to envisage the outlines of a better system. There could be no representation without taxation. Swiss-style referendums or even electronic voting on single issues would ensure opinions were sounded on precise issues. But even these radical changes would not work unless they were combined to sound out costs and changed preferences on individual issues. This is tantamount to returning government services to the market. And only a market could allocate individual costs accurately. In the end both answers lead to the same solution — less government.

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

# Aids information plagues House

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East, Lab) complained yesterday that there was "a lot of misinformation appearing in the popular press" about Aids. And no doubt in the popular chamber too. It is a common error to think that MPs are any less sensationalist than the popular press on such a subject or much better informed. They too will go to great lengths to keep or to increase circulation, although in politics it is known as votes. Like newspapers, different MPs have to attract different publics. Tories — particularly those from the People's Right — point to Aids as proof of what they have been saying about the Permissive Society.

For Labour members, Aids presents an opportunity to attract voters who think the Government is not spending enough on the health service. It also presents another opportunity to show that Labour is the Gay Party — however unfair that might be to the Conservatives, let alone the Liberals. Of course, attracting one public often involves the risk of losing another. For example, not everyone who will vote Labour because they think the Government is not spending enough on the health service will also vote Labour if they think Labour is the Gay Party. Hospital matrons, for example.

As an example of the "misinformation" in the popular press, Mr Strang — who had intervened during questions to ministers from the Department of Education — said that "one Scottish newspaper has actually said that Aids cannot be spread by normal sexual intercourse". This sheet must be one of the last to be inspired by Lord Beaverbrook's policy that a newspaper must always be optimistic. Mr Strang seemed to depend on the definition of "normal sexual intercourse" — Mr Strang's or the Scottish newspaper's. Mercifully, time did not permit a detailed comparison.

But of one thing Mr Strang was certain: "It is disastrously misleading to promote the idea that

Aids is a disease of only homosexuals". At this, there were scattered Tory cries of "it is". It would have been macabre. But what Mr Strang needed, at this point, was to be able to shout back the name of at least one world-famous, notorious heterosexual generally accepted to have died of the disease. A cry of, say, "Warren Beatty" would have crushed them. Not that one wishes that artist anything other than the best of health. He is just being put forward here as an example of the kind of propaganda coup that Mr Strang's cause needs.

It was a Tory backbencher, Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden), who began discussion of the topic. He asked Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State, Department of Education, what guidance the Department had given to education authorities about educating young people on the dangers of Aids.

Mr Hirst said it was objectionable that "some Labour-controlled authorities are busy promoting Gay lessons and the very sort of contact that is leading to cases of Aids in this country". Mrs Rumbold agreed that this was unjustified and assured the House that Mr Baker, the Secretary of State, was making urgent inquiries of such authorities.

Doubtless we will find out the truth about Aids in due course. So the controversy is following the same pattern in Parliament as most controversies about horrible subjects. First, it is understandably ignored in the hope that it will go away. Then the despised popular press sensationalizes it. Then the MPs do. Then a committee is set up under Lord Whitelaw. Then start spending so much time correcting misinformation that after a while most of us cannot tell whether perfectly good information is not being corrected, thus making it really misinformation when it was already information in the first place. Only one thing is certain. Although he is chairman of the Government's Aids Committee, it is sheer misinformation to say it is unsafe to kiss Lord Whitelaw. We can all go on doing it with complete safety.





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## AN ADVENTUROUS BUDGET?

Yesterday's figures for the public sector borrowing requirement during January — the last before the Budget — confirm that the Chancellor is likely to have a good deal of scope for cutting taxes when he delivers his Budget in just under four weeks time. Government revenue remains very buoyant and City economists estimate that the fiscal adjustment available for cutting either borrowing or taxes could be as high as £3½ billion.

Nevertheless, the conventional wisdom is that the 1987 Budget will be a cautious affair. Tory MPs preparing themselves for an election do not want anything which might rock the unstable boat.

Conventional wisdom, as so often, may not be a trustworthy guide. The revival of the Conservatives' political fortunes since last summer owes much to the impression that radical momentum has been to some extent renewed. An important part of the Tories' election hopes does, indeed, ride upon the reception of the Budget, but it does not follow that the Chancellor should "play safe".

Certainly the Budget should be financially prudent. There is a strong case on a number of grounds for cutting the PSBR below the £7 billion sketched into the medium term financial strategy. There is, first, the simple principle that borrowing should be restrained in the good times so that it can be

allowed more safely to increase in the bad. Demand in the economy is currently buoyant, which also supports the case for borrowing restraint. And the underlying revenue buoyancy may have been somewhat overstated because North Sea oil and the proceeds of privatization, which are in their nature temporary or uncertain, are likely to make an increased contribution.

The Government must also decide how much reliance to place on fiscal policy to keep inflation under control and how much on monetary policy. The attraction of a lower PSBR is that it might help to bring down interest rates which, apart from cutting mortgage rates and retail price inflation, is what industry wants. The attraction of relying primarily on monetary policy is that it leaves maximum scope for tax cuts.

Every Budget in recent years has been followed by a cut in interest rates in the weeks following, but the cut has usually been reversed by the autumn. In the light of this history, the Chancellor may well ask himself how much he has to gain from pinning too much on a tighter fiscal approach. Are fiscal and monetary policy really alternatives in the way that some lobbyists like the Confederation of British Industry seem to think?

In practice, short-term interest rates have been largely determined by the need to

maintain the exchange rate. But how impressed will the foreign exchange markets be by a lower British PSBR? Although a cut of up to £1 billion in the PSBR is desirable, a Budget which tries simply to bring down interest rates would risk failing to deliver while wasting an opportunity to improve incentives and the allocation of resources within the economy.

In deciding which tax changes to make, the Chancellor should disdain a strategy of playing safe. Although his scope for manoeuvre is restricted by pledges given during and since the 1983 election campaign, there are still plenty of worthwhile changes he could make. In particular the politics of bringing down the top rates of income tax — even in an election year — is beginning to look more favourable, if combined with a significant cut of, say, 2p in the basic rate. The economic case for the change given the worldwide trend towards lower rates is very clear.

The Budget might also contain further incentives for employee share ownership and provide for an increase in pension mobility. But this may well be a year for going easy on the excise duties in view of the prospect of rising inflation during the summer. Imaginative tax changes which help the economy to work better will deliver both economic and political rewards.

## PROPPING UP THE FRONT LINE

To what extent should the British Government prop up Mozambique's tottering Marxist regime against the onslaught of a rag-tag anti-communist guerrilla movement? This question has been highlighted by Mr Chris Patten's recent visit to Maputo where the Minister for Overseas Development promised further aid to Mr Joaquim Chissano's increasingly desperate Frelimo regime.

It may appear a heartless question when viewed against the "background" of Mozambique's starving millions who today face the unenviable choice of slow death or migration to surrounding countries whence some 300,000 have fled in the past year alone. As much as the Foreign Office seems to be inspired by humanitarian concerns, however, the increased aid to Mozambique owes quite as much to several subtle calculations.

One is the British Government's own desire to encourage pragmatic elements within the Maputo regime which several years ago reduced its links with the Eastern bloc — which had provided few guns and no butter — and instead sought closer ties with the West. Another is Whitehall's somewhat exaggerated sense of gratitude to the late President Samora Machel for his role in persuading Mr Robert Mugabe to accept the Lancaster House deal on Zimbabwean indepen-

dence. For the intervention was prompted by Mr Machel's need to save his own country from the spillover effects of the Rhodesian war.

But Whitehall is also looking further than Mr Chissano's country, destroyed not merely by the activities of the Renamo guerrillas and the ravages of a prolonged drought, but also by the Marxist theories and practices of the inept Frelimo government. London's largesse has been prompted by the thought that the next Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGAM) in Vancouver is only six months away. Unless there are dramatic changes in South Africa before then, the Foreign Office will have to re-enter the diplomatic bazaar of give and take.

The most obvious way to appease the Front Line states is by aiding them directly, not merely to prop up their economies, but to make them less dependent on the South African transport system which is their only viable life line to the world. Britain has committed itself to developing the rickety railway lines which cut through Mozambique to the sea and which, in a post-sanctions world, are vital arteries for the Front Line states, in particular for Zimbabwe. The best hope of repairing and protecting these links, which are under constant attack from Renamo, lies with a stronger Mozambican army reinforced by the 12,000

Zimbabwean troops already in the country.

There are, however, key problems with this approach. Despite Mr Mugabe's dreams of economic independence from South Africa, the Beira line and port — even if their capacity were to be substantially increased — will remain incapable of carrying more than a fraction of Zimbabwean trade. And the best soldierly in the world, which the demoralised Mozambican starvelings are not, will remain incapable of defending every yard of the Beira link against Renamo.

But the policy also begs a more fundamental question. Renamo has shown that if it cannot win an outright victory against the Frelimo government, neither can it be vanquished. And until there is a settlement between Mozambique's two warring factions, the agony of their country will continue. Real concern for its plight would seem to require that Mr Patten's promise of aid should carry a price tag — Frelimo's willingness to discuss terms with Renamo.

Only a peace settlement will ensure that Mozambique can even begin the process of reconstruction. And with a broadly-based government in Maputo, Mozambique's recent attachment to the West is likely to prove more enduring. It would have been better if Mr Patten had conveyed this message to Mr Chissano. Neither humanity nor Western interests are well-served by the prospect of endless war.

## CHINESE PUZZLES

In the month since China's Communist Party leader, Mr Hu Yaobang, was suddenly replaced, the officially sponsored campaign against Western influence — otherwise known as "bourgeois liberalism" — has gathered pace. At the weekend, the campaign was extended to the army, with the publication of a circular impressing upon younger recruits the perils of succumbing to occidental charms.

Senior officials have insisted throughout that fervent opposition to bourgeois-liberalism is something quite different from unthinking anti-Western sentiment. They have insisted, too, that China's door to the outside world will remain open, that China still wants and needs Western skills. Their recurrent theme is, as Vice-Premier Li Peng expressed it yesterday, that China wants the West's technical and economic knowhow, but not its lifestyle.

Such protestations show that some at least in the Chinese leadership anticipated the shivers that would run down Western spines when bourgeois-liberalism became the crime of the moment. Yet initial assurances that the campaign would affect only members of the Communist Party are already ringing somewhat hollow. Symbolic remnants of the

past are reappearing in the Chinese media. The model operas beloved of Madame Mao are being discussed again. A television announcer read the news wearing a Mao suit, and the merits of such suits have been debated in the press. The "foolish old man who moved the mountain" — the byword for the superiority of dogged hard work over intellect — is being praised again after years in the Dengist wilderness.

Nor are the echoes of the past only figurative. Officials have called for a return to central restraints on prices. There is less commendation now than there was for entrepreneurial peasants. Students, who were only recently demonstrating for more democracy, have been told that political considerations will in future become more important for selection to higher education. There is talk of more "work experience" for university students and graduates.

Many will dismiss these developments as deriving from mere opportunism on the part of those who suspect Deng Xiaoping's authority to be on the wane and hanker after the egalitarian days of Mao Tse-tung. But the joint forces of opportunism and Maoist nostalgia in China should not be underestimated. The trans-

fer and rustication of leading officials (all accused of bourgeois-liberal tendencies) and the expulsion from the party of a leading Chinese journalist and his subsequent hounding in the press attest to their power.

Had victimization of this order in the name of a political concept been observed in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe, it is unlikely that it would have gone unnoticed. There would have been reference to the value of linkage — relating a country's human rights performance to its economic privileges — and campaigns for more freedom of expression.

At present, it seems, China's potential as a market and the general goodwill it enjoys in the West are sufficient to dispel such thoughts. Given the clear desire of the Chinese authorities to continue benefiting from Western skills, however, the idea of linkage may yet have a place.

Such considerations may yet be premature. The political situation in Peking is clearly volatile, and the compromise formula — Western skills without the Western lifestyle — may not survive long. Meanwhile, those with leadership ambitions for the future might consider whether Western skills and the Western lifestyle are separable at all.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Cash in hand for development

From Mr John Feasey  
Sir, Recently it has been alleged that this country spends too little on research into applied science and engineering technology. This may be so, but we are contributing, together with our European partners, to the harnessing of fusion in the Joint European Torus at Culham.

When fusion is controllably sustained in commercial conditions the energy potential, in human terms, is unlimited. The finite resources of fossil fuel energy will become insignificant. As a bonus with fusion there will be no environmentally unacceptable waste products as generated by current nuclear (fission) power stations.

The concept of fusion is well understood, but its practical application will require immense investment in engineering technology. It would be gratifying were Britain to be in the vanguard of this achievement.

Investment decisions are critical for pension fund trustees and their managers. "The City" is not an investment vehicle; it is merely a money-go-round. Funds have to be invested in enterprises which are involved in future wealth-creation. A "quick buck" is not a prime consideration.

Most funds already have finite liabilities to new members or their dependants into the fifth decade of

the next century. It would be unreasonable to expect any single fund manager to place resources in an investment which would not be showing a return for two or three decades at least. His fund's performance rating would compare unfavourably with others.

This argument could be negated if the pensions industry as an entity took a view. UK pension funds currently have new money flowing in at a rate in excess of £10 billion annually. This is approximately 1½ times the public-sector borrowing requirement.

Their total assets exceed £200 billion and this figure is growing in both monetary and real terms. If 1 per cent of their assets were channelled into commercial fusion development from now on the returns from this investment from the beginning of the next century could be enormous.

Pension funds are the assets of the past and present workforce required to provide deferred pay as a pension. Pensions provide dignity in retirement. Customarily this is thought of in financial terms. It would be no bad thing if such payments in the future could be supplemented with the benison of fusion power.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FEASEY,  
Stagbury,  
Furzefield Road,  
Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

## Lifting cloak of secrecy

From the Executive Director of the Association of British Editors

Sir, Your leader, "The cost of secrecy" (February 9), most usefully sets out the situation and the arguments to which Parliament, public and Press need to address themselves in the wake of the Zircon affair. In discussing the role of the media you refer to conflicts that are bound to arise and the need, in a democracy, for a degree of abrasion between its constituent parts. The debate, as you say, has hardly begun.

The attitude of this association of Press and broadcasting editors has been reinforced by Zircon and the events of the last two weeks, in so far as they have demonstrated once again the inadequacy, the clumsiness and the oppressiveness of the Official Secrets Act, and of section 2 in particular, especially when its enforcement relies on warrants as broadly drawn (and properly challenged on those grounds) as those in Glasgow.

Our first concern, therefore, remains the early repeal of the Act and its replacement by legislation more precisely drawn, to give effective protection to the much narrower range of matters where, by general consent, there is a genuine and demonstrable need for such protection, primarily and obviously in the area of defence and national security.

Beyond that, internal disciplinary codes and professional rules of conduct should be sufficient to ensure whatever degree of confidentiality the proper dispatch of business, public or private, might demand.

The twin aims — of proper safeguards where secrecy is essential, and of greater openness where secretiveness is an obstacle to informed discussion (and incidentally feeds the appetite for "disclosure") — require a radical change of attitude and one which only the shock, as you describe it, of a Freedom of Information Act can bring about. Journalists and journalism would obviously be the major beneficiaries of such a change, but greater openness and wider access would also meet that need to know which, in a democracy, citizens have a right to expect if they are to make informed and responsible judgments on public issues and private concerns.

Zircon has brought these matters into sharp focus: it would indeed be a pity, if, once the immediate pressures have eased, they were to be submerged again in the unconcern and inertia which have allowed the Official Secrets Act to stay on the statute book these 75 years.

Yours faithfully,  
GERARD SLESSINGER  
(Executive Director,  
Association of British Editors),  
1 Malbrook Court,  
Malbrook Road, SW15,  
February 16.

## Repair of stonework

From the Chairman of the Cathedral Architects Association

Sir, Paul Valley ("Carving a job for life", February 3) quotes a young English mason in New York as saying that "the standard of workmanship in British cathedrals is declining rapidly". This is simply not true. The standard of masonry and carving being executed today in cathedrals such as York and St Paul's is of a quality higher than at any time since, and in many cases including, medieval times.

Mr Valley continues by quoting the mason as advocating the need for "some kind of inspectorate which outlaws the kind of second-rate restoration work being done today". I would point out that most cathedrals where stonework is being repaired have a close and regular liaison with a delegation from the Cathedrals Advisory Commission, who agree what work is to be carried out in advance and monitor the quality of work achieved. There is certainly, at present, more supervision of the work carried out in cathedrals than ever in the past.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER D. MARSH (Chairman,  
Cathedral Architects Association),  
Riverside, 27 Castle Street,  
Dover, Kent.

## Television study

From Mr Brian Quinn

Sir, There is no evidence in this issue's Study on Television Production (report, February 13) that UK production costs are out of control and threatening Britain's competitive position. No such inference could possibly be drawn from the study.

The reference to a cost differential of 25 per cent is confusing. 1. The study does suggest that there is a 25 per cent difference between the top and the bottom quartile of all the participants' costs.

2. The study also suggests that national broadcasting organisations have different cost structures, and different costs, from independent producers. However, these two comparisons are not interrelated. It is not true that national broadcasting organisations have 25 per cent higher costs than independent producers. The costs are much too complex to be reduced to a simple figure, or even to be described as higher or lower on average.

It is therefore incorrect to claim the study as evidence that independent companies are cheaper than broadcasters.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN QUINN, Chairman  
Executive Committee,  
International Institute of  
Communications,  
Tavistock House South,  
Tavistock Square, WC1.

## Playing too fair

From Mr F. P. C. Coker

Sir, In the Spring of 1973 your Northern Industrial Correspondent wrote that the award of major parcels of work in the North Sea to foreign-owned contractors would be attended by much of the equipment being foreign-sourced. He also suggested that these contractors would enhance their ability to compete elsewhere from their other bases, possibly to our disadvantage, since the credit for such work always attaches more readily to the parent company than to the personnel who carried it out. In spite of the efforts of the Offshore Supplies Office, this is largely what has happened.

The Norwegians took a stronger line with these companies and now have a number of firms of world repute in specialised fields. We, with our reputation for fairness, have little to show now that many of the American contractors have withdrawn from the UK. The technological advances that were made in our market, predominantly by our nationals, are now part of their repertoire.

The same is going to happen, it now seems, with Devonport dockyard (Parliamentary report, January 22) and is happening with Sizewell B (where the adoption of

a foreign design of doubtful economics will assuredly kill off the nearest possible contender — our own). Why do we continue to give away our markets this way?

The typical French reaction to such suggestions can be readily imagined and is, I submit, the obviously correct one for us.

Mr Garfit (January 27) implies that the ownership of a company is not the important factor. Boards are often predominantly British but, in practice, policy-making and tight control is still retained by the parent company, often by key staff on temporary or extended secondment. These are the decision-makers and takers.

We should encourage the presence of foreign companies but we must, at the same time, give our own a really equal chance, recognising the longer term implication for us. Mr Garfit, like the rest of us, would do well to remember the words of his opposite number at the Energy Industries Council: "While we're playing cricket they're playing karate".

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK COKER, Director,  
Tyatron Ltd,  
Tyler End, Gleadfields, Penn.,  
High Wycombe,  
Buckinghamshire.

## Academics held

From Professor Michael Dummett

Sir, We write to express our outrage at a gross infringement both of academic freedom and of individual liberty committed by the South African security police in Natal. Miss Josephine Beall, a lecturer at the University of Natal, was arrested on December 13 last under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, and her colleague at the University, Mr Nongoboko Sangweni, was arrested at about the same time.

We understand that since then both have been held in prison without being charged with any offence and without access to their families, to legal advice or to the courts. Miss Beall was kept in solitary confinement from the time of her arrest until her admission to hospital on about January 18 as suffering from depression; most likely, Mr Sangweni has been treated similarly.

## Unconscious Britain

From Mr Richard Gaskin

Sir, I was interested to read Bernard Williams's suggestion (February 10) that British society suffers from a lack of reflectiveness. But I was disappointed with his solution: spend more money on the humanities.

It is a strangely common nowadays to hear the value of education cried up by people who frequently find no place for it in their own lives; they want history to be studied, but their own interest in the past does not extend beyond the touristic; they condemn the decline in standards of verbal expression, but they prefer television to an English classic. Serious academics, like Williams, who do not themselves share this hypocrisy should not align themselves unequivocally with its characteristic cry for more money.

The problem of reflectiveness has, above all, to be faced by the individual, who must solve for himself the difficulty of locating and holding onto what is valuable under the destabilising impact of a reflectiveness from which, as Williams rightly says, there is no route back. Both individually and collectively we must solve this problem just as we are.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD GASKIN,  
St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

## Disruptive whispers

From Mr D. Goldstein

Sir, Your report (February 7) a £31,000 Government grant towards a study of the reasons why whispers are disruptive to concentration. How absurd!

As anybody working in the audio field well knows, there are two small muscles in the ear, the stapedius and tensor tympanum. The former has the highest nerve muscle-fibre ratio in the body. When a high frequency sound is detected, the ear-drum is

## Violence in Lebanon

From Mr Edward Asseily

Sir, Mr Koppitz is right to suggest in his article, "How to deal with Lebanon" (January 30), that all foreigners should promptly leave Lebanon. However, his proposed measures for dealing with Lebanon show a naive understanding of the present crisis.

The militias cannot be realistically termed criminals: they are organised armies funded by countries such as Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Israel. Every militia has its own part on the coast through which it smuggles its necessities, such as arms.

Mr Koppitz's *cordon sanitaire* would result in shortages mainly affecting Lebanon's already suffering civilians, who have endured 12 years of war and a very low exchange rate.

Syria and Israel are two countries which have had the ability to control the arms entering the country but have rarely chosen to do so. More foreigners have been killed recently outside Lebanon by terrorists based in that country than the foreign hostages killed within its borders; blockading Lebanon may merely encourage the export of violence.

Yours sincerely,  
E. ASSEILY,  
Jourd'el's,  
Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

tautened and made more sensitive to high frequency sounds.

Whispers are high frequency sounds. Such sounds were important for detecting danger in our natural environment, in evolutionary terms. This is why whispers command our attention so readily.

I trust the psychologists employed at the University of Wales can now turn their attentions to other studies.  
Yours faithfully,  
D. GOLDSTEIN,  
35 Claylands Road, SW8.

## ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 18 1987

The "court-page" article, so named from its position in the paper on the same page as the Court Circular, provided a deliberate contrast to the hard news elsewhere. This glimpse of a corner of southern France shows the feature in its most soothing mood.

## A WINDOW IN LANGUEDOC

From a Correspondent

"You are very bad, you have missed the sunset. And I have ordered it specially for you. No! That I shall not forgive!"

I did not seek to defend myself, because after climbing four flights of stairs there was little breath left for excuses. Besides, it was inexcusable. There would be other sunsets, doubtless, but I had missed that one, missed it for ever. And Madame had been waiting to share it, waiting finally with tears of annoyance because she is like that.

A sunset, some particular hill-top view, the right place from which to observe the architectural features of a church or bridge — these, no less than human relationships are for her the important things of life. There were vestiges of glory still in the sky that evening and I ventured to admire them, but it was useless. "Not You are too late, and it was very beautiful. Tant pis! Now sit down and look at my pictures while I make you some English tea."

## VAN GOGH COLOURS

The pictures laid on the table of the little study have been carefully selected from Madame's inextinguishable store. Perhaps sunsets are chosen that way by their Creator. What shall it be this evening? Five and rose and aquamarine? On this occasion Madame has set out a book on van Gogh...

... a happy choice, his scarlet and yellow ochre give the colours I had missed in the sky, and the fields he painted, though those of Provence and not of the Languedoc, are akin to the red-brown fields which lap, like water, the fringes of this old city. For they begin almost before the houses have petered out, those brown furrows where the bare, twisted vine-stocks have not yet put out their leaves, covering the land as far as the eye can behold, northward to the blue rocks of the Cevennes, and south to the salt lakes. Only where the russet untamed fairs begin do they fail, a gallant gesture which falters at last in face of those unconquered spaces of the marsh and sea.

The ritual of tea-making is accomplished, and I am summoned to the next room to drink the pale, straw-coloured liquid and taste the delicacies. Always there is a special dish, stuffed dates or marron conifers, pain d'épice or anisebiscuits from Collioure. And I must sit at the round table in just that place where, now that the sunset has quite faded, one may still watch a silver light falling on the majestic line of the aqueduct, for this piece of Louis XIV town planning is one of the marvels visible from Madame's window.

## DISTANCE AND FOREGROUND

Among others should be reckoned a rare glimpse of the Pyrenees — lordly Camigou itself, and an even more distant dream-mountain in Spain. As foreground there is the graceful silhouette of a plane-tree, and behind it the Cross surmounting a church, a forlorn solace at all times even to Madame's stout protestante though she be. Last, but not least, is a bird's eye view over the house of a doyen professor. It is an attractive house with tall windows, green shutters, and a terrace, and if the professor were not the most buoyant and uninhibited of men, I should be a little sorry for him sitting there under Madame's all-seeing eye.

There is no need to dig for the past in this region; it is still visible sometimes still in use like the great arenas and the Roman drains in the fields, and with the rejoicing sunlight of this land the classical period seems most in tune. Not the dungeons and oubliettes, not the fortified ramparts of the Dark Ages, speak its mood, but the fragments of a Greek frieze, a stout woman's profile with knotted hair, cut in marble, looks serenely across the centuries.

I am reminded of that Hellenic head by the last sight of Madame, lighting me on my way down the stairs from her topmost landing. There are the same fine bones (Languedoc women are famous for their beauty) and a timeless pose about the shapely head. Then I push open the huge and heavy door and step into the street. Outside a cold wind blows and the stars are glittering behind the branches of Madame's plane tree.

## Clerical titles

From Canon Vincent Strudwick

Sir, Clifford Longley's comments (February 9) on the styles and titles of the clergy could have extended to the way in which Anglican bishops sign their names including a piece of the territory of the diocese they serve.

Archibald the Arctic sounds both grand and quaint, but in England a shorthand version of the Latin is used. My former Bishop (of Oxford) thus signed himself "Patrick Oxon".

However, in this secular age any declensions of grandeur (that such a signature might be thought to engender would surely be dispensed by receiving a reply (as my former bishop did) beginning "Dear Mr Oxon...")

Yours faithfully,  
VINCENT STRUDWICK  
(Director, Oxford Diocesan Council of Education and Training,  
Diocesan Education Office,  
Church House,  
North Hinksey, Oxford.



# We give you six months to change your mind.

Please send me more information about life as an Army Officer.

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Home address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of study \_\_\_\_\_

I have or expect to obtain ☐ O-levels (no.) ☐ A-levels (no.)  
☐ degree or equivalents as applicable. Send to Major John  
 Floyd, Dept. A042, Army Officer Entry, Empress State  
 Building, London SW6 1TR.

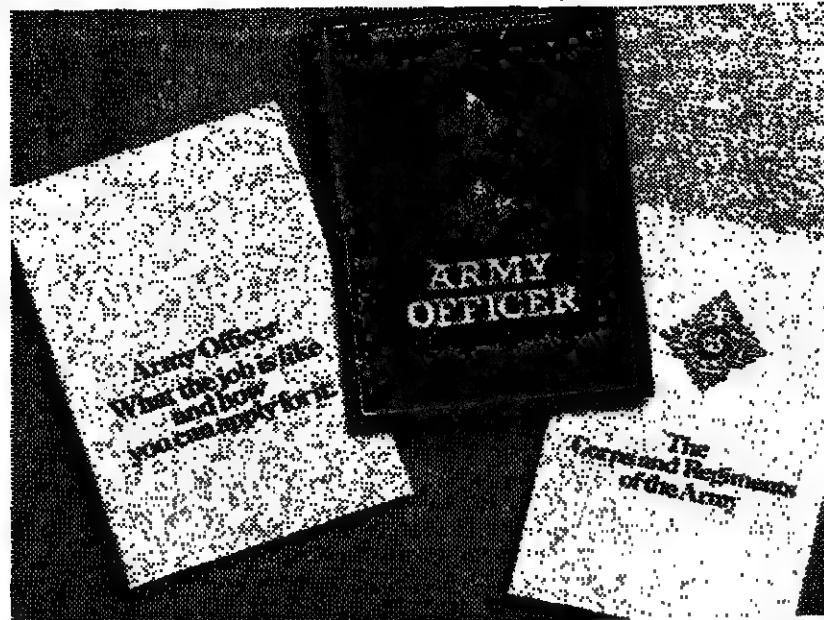


## Army Officer

The Armed Forces are Equal Opportunities Employers under the terms of the Race Relations Act 1976.

1. You're not signing your life away by posting this coupon, you are merely saying that you have (however slight) an interest in the Army.

**No obligation.**



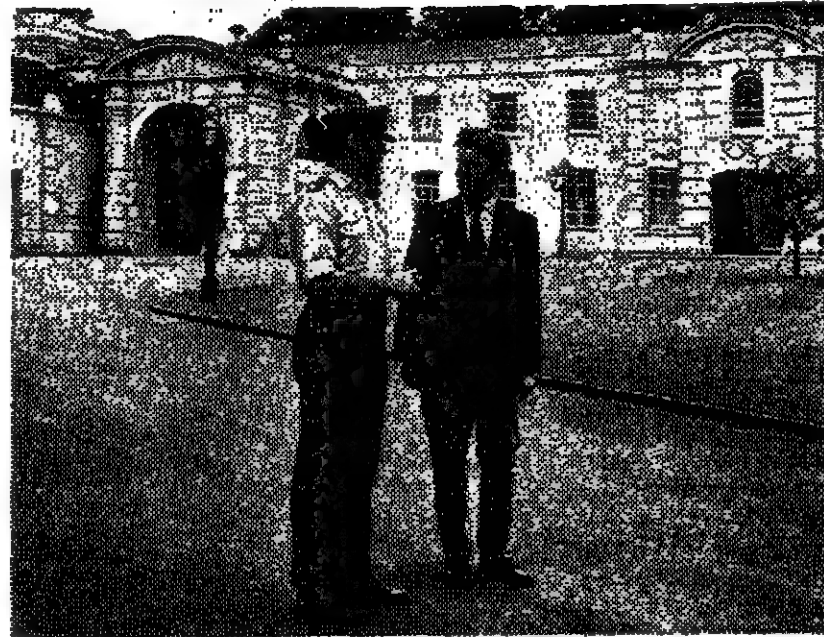
2. We will then send you an information pack which attempts to describe the life of a young Army Officer. Your only obligation is to read it.

**No obligation.**



3. The next step is to have a full, frank and friendly discussion with a Liaison Officer. At this stage you can say "thank you very much I'm not interested." So can we.

**No obligation.**



4. A visit to a regiment comes next. You meet young officers and ask them confidentially what the life is like. You'll probably also have a talk with a senior officer.

**No obligation.**



**No obligation.**

5. If this goes well, you may spend a few days with a regiment. You take a hard look at them. We take a similar view of you. If things work out you have the option to take the next step.



6. Three days at the Army Officer selection board where, make no mistake, your motives and your ability will be severely tested. But even if you pass you can still say no.

**No obligation.**



**Obligation.**

7. After seven months at Sandhurst you receive the Queen's Commission, a salary of between £8,037 and £10,428 and you promise to serve your country. That's your obligation. May we redirect you to the coupon?

JP 146122



## A SPECIAL REPORT

By Adrian J. Morant

**T**he introduction of cellular radio, the advanced on-the-move phone system, had the effect, temporarily, of diverting all interest in mobile communications away from the other options. Now that the hype has died down, it is easier to put things into a better perspective and consider the choices in terms of business needs.

Cellular networks are developing rapidly; both Cellnet and Vodafone appear to be well ahead of their licence requirements of having service areas covering 90 per cent of the population by 1989. Even though both networks began service only in January 1985, the number of users has grown to about 110,000, with Vodafone having marginally more subscribers.

Cellular provides a valuable service for those who need two-way access to the public telephone system network (PSTN). The previous generation radiophone service, System 4, is still operating and taking on subscribers. Due to lack of available radio channels, it suffered from excessive waiting lists, especially in the London area.

With the freeing of the portion of the VHF band previously used for TV transmission and the proposal for competitive public mobile radio, growth is likely to be rapid

Now, however, many of its users are migrating to cellular, so it is being priced competitively.

Alternatively, where access to the public system is not required — such as where a controller is keeping in touch with a fleet of taxis or service mechanics out on the road — private mobile radio (PMR) is ideal.

PMR has recently benefited from the application of cellular-like techniques which allow more effective use to be made of the limited number of available radio channels. This, coupled with the freeing of the portion of the VHF band previously used for the 405-line TV transmission and the proposal for competitive trunked-PMR services, is likely to see rapid growth in its use.

**Pocket-pagers** — ranging upwards from simple beepers — satisfy the needs of many, where they are essentially for one-way communications, at a far lower cost.



Cellular radio is unlike the previous generation of mobile radio in that the service area is divided into a number of cells, each of which has its base station and its own set of radio channels.

These channels are different from those used in the neighbouring cells in order to obviate interference.

Because ultra high frequencies (UHF) are used together with low power transmitters, the cells are quite small compared with the high power transmitters and larger coverage areas of the earlier types of mobile communications systems.

So the limited number of radio channels can be re-used across the country and are thus able to support far larger numbers of subscribers.

Whenever a cellular radio is switched on, the network keeps a note of the cell in

**A Creditfone, developed by Racal-Vodata, on a Victoria-Gatwick train**

With the cost of cellular working out at about £40 a month (£25 a month service charge in addition to a set costing from £800 to £2,000 or more), many businesses will find themselves in a dilemma. They need access to the telephone network, but only some of the time.

Typical examples include the business executive from abroad (who, obviously, cannot buy), the architect or consultant who is only occasionally away from his or her office and the film company out on location.

**There are also companies and individuals wanting to try cellphones before committing themselves to buying.**

A feature unique to the Vodafone network is its metering facility, Meterfone. This allows the cellphone handset to display the number of telephone charge units used. Not only can the display show the charge units for the last call, it can show the total number of units accumulated to date.

The facility adjusts to the different charge rates for London, provincial and international calls, but records no charge to the hirer for incoming calls.

As the system displays charge units and not actual monetary charges, a transport manager or rental company is free to incorporate overheads or mark-ups as desired.

This provides a valuable tool both for cost control within an organization, such as departmental billing when a pool car is used by several different drivers, as well as opening the door to new opportunities.

One is a cellular radio payphone, eg. Creditfone — the payphone for public transport vehicles — and another is short-term rental.

Cellrent was formed last year, with venture-capital backing to take advantage of the business opportunity provided by the rapidly growing and expanding cellular communications market.

In the same way that a car-hire company reads the odometer at the start and finish of each hire period to determine the distance covered, a reading is obtained of units used.

In addition, the user can, at any time, review the cost of his calls. Cellrent's own tariff is £14.95 a day or £75 a week plus cost of calls.

Initially it is offering the use of the Mitsubishi Roamer

hand-portable set, complete with spare battery and mains charger unit. With calls charged at a premium rate over and above the basic Vodafone tariff, the real costs could mount up rapidly.

However, if the need is there and the Cellnet service is good and the equipment provided works correctly, it should succeed.

As the international business traveller has been identified as the primary target market for the service, the company has entered into a series of joint marketing arrangements with hotels, travel groups, car-rental companies and business centres.

Presentation and pricing is tailored to each individual market situation.

For example, the Avis Cellrent leaflet quotes £4.95 a day plus a minimum of 20 call units (£5). This is a new service and no one knows how well it will succeed or even, for that matter, whether there is enough demand.

Should it prove popular, as with all other aspects of cellular, it should spawn imitators.

## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person in a dark, industrial setting. The person is wearing a dark jacket and has their arms crossed. A Panasonic mobile phone is visible on their chest. The background is dark with some light sources visible through openings.

The Panasonic Portable Mobilephone is the ideal travelling companion for business people everywhere. Using the sophisticated technology of a full duplex hands free system it's the ultimate in car-phones.

Alternatively it can be quickly converted to a powerful portable phone.

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**Panasonic**  
Talking Business.



## The 'trunk' is just right for a country vet

The private mobile radio (PMR) market received a shot in the arm last year when, with the closing down of the old 405-line TV transmissions in Band III, the Government licensed 30 operators to provide new services using 'trunking' techniques.

Trunking draws heavily on cellular radio technology and enables a group of radio channels to be shared between a number of users and so maximise their utilization. It provides privacy on calls and, in addition, a caller can 'broadcast' to all members of a group if desired.

The system employs micro-miniaturization techniques so that modern sets are very compact and have control units looking rather like ordinary car radios.

Licences have been issued on a local, regional and national basis so the needs of most types of company can be met.

The emergent market could reach 300,000 units by 1990 - similar in magnitude to that for cellular.

PMR satisfies a different need from cellular. It provides a rapid means of access to one or more members of the same group.

Emergency services such as police and fire brigades, which need to have instant communications between officers and a base station, are major users as are taxi services. However, it is not restricted to the big battalions.

A country vet could well find that PMR is more cost-effective than cellular for remaining in contact when visiting outlying farms. Of course, though all the above users tend to operate in a single area, or perhaps region, many organizations have their interests spread over a large part of the country. These will be able to take advantage of the national PMR.

Band III Holdings Ltd is one of the two companies (the other one being GEC) given government approval to establish such a service. A consortium of Pye, Racal, Securicor and Digital Mobile

Communications, it will launch its service later this year.

The services offered by the Band III networks will allow for the user to 'design' his or her own coverage. Typically, a 25-mile radius of coverage will be available to users of single site PMR repeaters (as compared with the national coverage provided - and charged for - by the cellular services).

A subscriber will be able to decide on the coverage required to meet his business needs. As most operators will be providing services primarily on a subscription basis, running costs can be predicted and tailored-made for the coverage required.

This, even with its smallest regional coverage, will be about 60 miles diameter and, in the largest regions, 300 miles end to end.

Band III Radio has undertaken a lot of market research into user requirements. One significant finding was that users want a dependable PMR

### Competition in the market place

service with traditional dispatcher facilities, rapid access to a channel for short calls with no interference and a reasonable amount of privacy.

The target that providers must aim for will be a service which falls midway between paging and cellular, with user costs being of about 60 per cent those of cellular.

As PMR has been, and remains, the most cost-effective method of mobile communications for those users who require to communicate frequently with a few others or with a base station, the large number of licences that have been issued for networks operating in Band III will ensure there is adequate competition in the market place.

An increasingly important factor will be the fact that the mobile radios will comply with a common air interface specification (MPT 1343), allowing subscribers to migrate



Look, no cords: Below left, short-range UHF radio used by police; top left, Marconi RC640 saves police time on the motorway; above, Racal equipment aids an ambulance crew; right, Excell Pocketphone helps a business deal, and right, a building surveyor calls his office on the Racal Cliffose

## Keep a pocket handy

The ideal cellular radio could be slipped into a jacket pocket or handbag to be conveniently used at any time. Unfortunately, even in this age of micro-miniaturization, the main limitation rests with the means of powering the unit: the batteries.

To achieve an acceptable battery life between recharging or fitting a replacement battery pack, a high power mobile radio must use bigger and heavier batteries than a low power unit. So there is a trade-off between power, which to a first approximation means range, and size and weight of the complete unit.

The business executive, needs a unit that will fit into the pocket or briefcase. Low-power, hand-portables, such as the long-established Motorola 8000 series, fit comfortably into the hand and can be readily carried in a briefcase. Other competing products which are similar in size come from Mobira and Racal. And the Excell Pocketphone is what its name implies: it will neatly fit into the in-breast pocket of a jacket.

Excell has just announced an accessory headset incorporating a boom microphone for use with it. It should be useful in noisy environments and as an aid to maintaining confidentiality, such as on a dealing-room floor.

Because of their limited

power and range, these units are not always suitable for use in rural areas where there are not a large number of cellular users and the cell size is large. In these circumstances, the increased power of the transportable units comes into its own.

The units are often basically the same as the mobile units fitted in cars, the essential difference being that the antenna is mounted on the unit itself, rather than on the vehicle, and it is powered by a clip-on battery pack.

In a motor vehicle, the main transmitter/receiver unit is normally fitted in the boot or under a seat. It is connected to an external antenna and to the handset mounted conveniently to the driver. Power for the unit is derived from the vehicle battery.

### Such a variety on the market that just looking at datasheets is a major task

Several manufacturers offer the same basic unit in a number of guises. For example, in the VT20 series Budgetphones from Racal-Vodac, there is the VT21 fully mobile (ie, car-mounted) and transportable only, and the VT23, mobile only.

When returning to the car with a transportable, a user can put the unit on the seat and continue to operate it from its own battery and antenna. This may be appropriate for a general practitioner when out visiting patients.

A convenient alternative is the 'quick-fit' kit whereby the set is connected to a car-mounted antenna, drawing its power from the car cigar-

lighter socket. The Panasonic CSOP is a particularly attractive unit, being a slimline unit suitable for users who need to move around on, say, a construction site and require to have a unit which is convenient on an office desk as well as in a car where it connects to the cigar lighter.

It forms part of a modular system and is available in a number of guises, including vehicle-mounted. Options that are attracting growing interest are hands-free and second car kit and, more recently, the voice-activated units.

The former is important for safety as it allows the user to answer a call and carry on a conversation while maintaining normal driving position in every respect, including both hands on the steering wheel.

After all, no one has any

control over the time when a telephone will ring. This kit employs a highly sensitive microphone that is mounted adjacent to the sun visor and a separate loudspeaker.

The second car kit consists of another antenna and all the necessary wiring and mountings to enable the mobile unit to be transferred to another vehicle. Voice activation allows the user to initiate a call by means of a spoken command such as 'call office'. This allows the user to make, as well as answer, a call while on the move.

All that it is necessary to do to initiate a call is to pick up the handset. When the instrument asks, state the name

## Hands-off car phones could hit price lists

A potential subscriber to one of the two cellular radio systems has the same choices as when obtaining other types of business equipment: the opportunity to buy outright, lease or rent the equipment. Also there are many stockists.

In addition, to the financial aspects, the changing environment should be considered.

An increasing number of players and wider range of products have resulted in competition that has forced prices down.

Technical innovations, such as the hands-free option, has rendered earlier models obsolete and has reduced their second-user price. This is a continual process.

The new safety code from British Telecom stresses the overriding criterion of putting road safety first. In line with the new Highway Code, drivers are advised to use a hands-free unit when driving, and only when it would not distract.

So models without hands-free operation can be expected to have virtually no resale value before long. In due course, it is possible that the same will occur for sets which are not voice-activated.

When the additional channels that have been allocated to cope with the London area congestion become available, cellular phones will be needed.

### Rapid drop-off in phone value

Even though the older sets will continue to work satisfactorily, they will only operate on the congested channels and so many users will want to switch to the new sets, with the result that it is probable that the value of obsolescent units will fall.

Consequently, it seems there will be rapid depreciation in value of cellular phones. This will possibly be exacerbated by the end of any inflation with cellular and mobile communications.

Users will be making a more careful assessment of their needs and selecting the most appropriate from the available solutions.

As the cellular radio will cost far less than the vehicle in which it is installed, companies will automatically change their sets with their cars.

# 2 PHONES 1 PRICE

## THE ULTIMATE HAND PORTABLE/CAR TELEPHONE

Roamer, with its in-built aerial, is the best performing hand portable cellphone in the United Kingdom. Roamer is also the most versatile, quickly converting to a car phone with either a micro-light handset or hands free operation. The only portable available with a power booster, Roamer genuinely gives you 2 phones for the price of 1.

Send now for full colour literature pack and pocket yourself a great deal in a portable cellphone.



ROAMER

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Roamer is a registered trade mark of Tackco Cellular Radio Services Ltd

ROAMER

## THE 1½ TON CELLPHONE VERSUS THE 1½ LB. CELLPHONE

When you weigh it up, there's really no contest. This is a David and Goliath story, where once again, the little one wins.

On the one hand, you have the conventional car 'phone. Incredibly useful in your car, we have to admit.

But not quite so handy out of it. Unless, that is you're Arnold Schwarzenegger.

On the other hand, you have the Excell Pocketphone.

A breakthrough of incredible proportions.

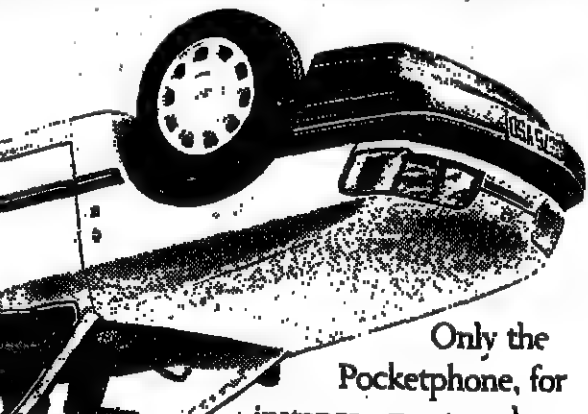
The unique Pocketphone actually weighs less than 1½lbs. To be precise, 18½ ozs.

And it measures just 7" x 3" x 1". You can use it in your car, hands-free\*. Just as you would a car 'phone. But as it's so tiny, you can easily take it with you.\* (Unlike other so-called portables). And use it in the unlikelyst of places. For example, on trains. In buildings. Or the middle of the country. Because size does not affect its performance. One instance where less gives you more.

There is only one capacity in which the Pocketphone is less well endowed than other cellphones, and that's cubic capacity.



The world's smallest, lightest cellphone.



Only the Pocketphone, for instance, sports a large, touch sensitive keypad. Only the Pocketphone has both signal strength and battery meters, and a 32 character display. In addition to which, it offers you three forms of rapid charging, a short code memory, data access, and an armoury of other features too numerous to mention.

And how much does all this cost? A competitive £1,990 or £11.99 a week (+ VAT)\*.

So why not call us or return the coupon? Then we'll demonstrate how a 'phone weighing just a few ounces is tons better than its rivals.

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## FOCUS

MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS/3

## The lap-top portable that writes anywhere

An important factor underlying the growing interest in the use of data or other non-voice applications on the move is the availability of powerful battery-operated lap-top portable computers.

Early portables, such as the Kyocera-made models marketed by Tandy, Olivetti and NEC, had very small screens and an inadequate amount of memory for serious work even though they provided a valuable tool for sending straightforward text messages.

More recent machines provide what are, in effect, desktop facilities in a portable form. One of the most recent is the Toshiba T1100 Plus portable/desktop computer. This is a battery-powered machine which weighs less than 10 lb. It incorporates two 3½-inch floppy disk drives and, running software compatible with industry-standard PCs, does not require special training in its use.

This model can equally be used on the desk or as a portable, which enables the user to take the machine home or elsewhere to complete a task started in the office.

The power of these machines extends the tasks that a user can carry out in a self-contained manner. While this may reduce the number of data transmissions which must be sent, many users will find that the outcome of the increased freedom is that the data to be sent takes on a higher degree of importance. Consequently, care must be taken to ensure that it arrives uncorrupted.

Although the quality obtained over cellular radio is generally good with speech, it exhibits major limitations for data. The normal techniques used to connect computers via telephone lines are inadequate in view of the "hand-off" and other signals — even if there is no radio interference.

When a car is parked on the hard shoulder of a road,

difficulties can occur when other vehicles go by. A high-sided vehicle can mask the car's antenna from the base station so that, just for those few moments, the signal will be completely lost. Special techniques and modems are therefore needed.

According to Racal-Vodac, "the transmission environment of cellular radio is more hostile than land-based systems. Bit error rates (BER) can be up to 2,000 times worse when transmitting data over cellular." BER is a common measure of performance of data transmission systems.

With the UK a leader in the technology of carrying data over cellular radio, a variety of techniques are being applied. Both of the network providers, Cellnet and Vodafone, have their own system, as has Transam, an independent

employs a technique known as forward error correction (FEC). This adds extra information to the data prior to transmission in a special manner. On reception, this extra information allows the original message to be reconstructed, despite any corruption that occurred during transmission.

Racal claims it is possible to maintain a user data throughput at between 120 and 135 characters per second at the user terminal interface for more than 90 per cent of the Vodafone coverage area.

The technique is implemented in special modems and, because they are sophisticated and necessarily expensive, they are being built into the Vodafone network with gateways to enable users to access host computers/facilities via the conventional access routes.

With a lap-top computer connected to a Vodafone via a CDLC modem, the user is able to access, for example, Isel's Infotrac or any computer service linked to the public switched telephone network via a normal V21, V22 or V23 modem.

No special hardware is needed for each application; all the user has to do is insert a special prefix in front of the telephone number normally dialed to access that service from his desk.

An entirely different approach has been adopted in the error correction modems designed by Transam Micro systems. Its model M1 modem checks for errors or losses in the data stream of data and automatically requests retransmission when such an error is detected.

Transam modems are used to provide gateways to PSS and to the electronic mail service One-to-One. The latter service has agreed to act as a gateway to the other electronic mail services. Consequently, a user with a Transam modem can readily access a variety of data services.

### It is still early days for non-voice transmissions over cellular

company which claims to have designed the world's first modem for this task.

It is still early days for non-voice transmissions over cellular and it is not expected that more than 5 or 10 per cent of users will have use for it within the next year or so. Nevertheless, there is growing recognition of the benefits of data transmission. The Vodafone scheme appears to be an "overkill" brought about by the parent company, Racal Electronics, operating mainly in the defence field.

However, due to the increasing importance of reliable, uncorrupted data, more and more users will consider it worth paying the extra — even if just as a form of insurance.

Cellular Data Link Control (CDLC), the transmission protocol adopted by the Vodafone Data Service to cope with these problems



In-car writing and receiving using a Vodafone mobile access conversion service

The Celldata interface unit allows a cellphone to be connected to any sort of approved data equipment, even if not specifically designed for cellular use. This device ensures that the signals output from the data equipment are compatible with those expected by the cellphone. The user is free to use whatever error-correction is wanted.

For example, the E-Pad protocol, already approved on British Telecom's public data networks, could provide ready communications between a portable computer and another in an office.

The Cellfax error-corrected facsimile machine introduced by Muirhead is a mains-powered portable unit com-

## Businessmen spend eight hours a week in a car

One of the conclusions in a report published last September by BT Radiopaging was that the British businessman will spend an average 8.1 hours per week on business travel, mainly by car, and will need to be contacted twice out of every 10 times he is out of the office.

Radiopagers can provide a low-cost means of letting someone know that they are wanted and, for a somewhat greater sum, will give them a message.

The wide area paging market has moved on from the days when only simple single-tone pagers were available. Now multiple tone, message and voice pagers are widely available at very reasonable costs.

The outcome in some cases is that companies, while deciding cellular is too expensive, see paging as an adequate compromise in terms of communications but at a far more affordable cost.

Other organizations, however, will decide that paging makes a valuable complement to cellular. When the user is not available, calls can be diverted to his pager. Then, particularly where a numeric or alphanumeric message pager is used, he can get the message telling him what action should be taken.

Formerly, British Telecom was the monopoly national pager supplier, but now a joint venture between Racal and Mercury Communications is set to provide competition.

This will bring an even greater number of offerings to the marketplace. However, several other companies offer coverage in different regions. Digital Mobile Communications and Inter-City Paging are two examples.

In most cases a user will deal directly with the operating company, but there are signs that pagers are set to become more of a consumer

## Why the office is never far away

product and so might even be offered by high street stores.

But what are the choices? The cheapest option is a tone pager which has one or more "addresses", each of which corresponds to a separate tone. Thus one could indicate "call the office"; another, "call home"; and a third, "an emergency so return to base immediately".

Certain units offer "silent" paging which, instead of emitting an audible tone, gently vibrates to alert the user. This avoids disturbing other people — ideal for meetings or for use

### Pagers to suit every pocket

in noisy environments where an ordinary tone pager would not be heard.

The other main group consists of message pagers, either numeric or alphanumeric.

The user of one of these hears a tone alert to bring a message to his attention. He then looks at the message on the LCD display and uses a push-button to scroll through the message. These pagers are made by a number of manufacturers who supply the paging service companies.

For example, the Inter-City Message Bleeper, now offered with a silent vibration mode, is made by NEC. This offers three alarm modes — bleep, vibration or flashing LED —

and has a total capacity of 400 characters. The built-in LCD display can show 16 characters at once and, using the review facility, messages of up to 85 characters can be handled.

Possibly the unit with the largest capacity is made by Panasonic. This allows up to 400 characters per message, with a total of 1,200 characters or a total of 20 messages, which ever is less. BT Radiopaging has launched its prestige pager, aimed at the top end of the market.

The applications of message pagers are virtually endless. Commencing with the telephone number to call they can extend to quite detailed messages. In order to send a message, it is only necessary to call the paging company to provide it with the pager number and the required message.

Some wide-area paging companies allow the data paging services to be directly accessed via intelligent transmission equipment, enabling subscribers to send messages in their own format, which is clearest for the user to retrieve.

Open Access allows Digital Mobile Communications subscribers to control and edit the sending of messages to pagers.

All of these message pagers provide their messages in "real time". An alternative form is voice paging where the user, on receipt of a tone alert on his pager, goes to a telephone or cellphone and dials his voice mailbox to hear his message.

Voicemail is becoming a valuable business tool in its own right. An increasing number of people and companies are making use of Voicemail boxes.

Adrian Morant is European editor of Telephone Engineer and Management.

## What next for Europe?

In addition to evolution, there will also be revolution in cellular communications.

This week in Madeira, the Special Mobile Group of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT/GSM) is meeting to decide on the technology to be adopted for the next generation of pan-European cellular radio systems.

The aim is to provide a more flexible international system to replace the current patchwork of standards that exist around Europe.

Though there is a need for development to proceed as rapidly as possible, once this agreement has been reached, implementation is not, for the user, as critical in Britain as in some other parts of Europe. This is because of the advanced nature of the cellular networks here.

Nevertheless, the planning for the next generation pan-European service is under way.

The aim is to have the same system throughout Europe so that it will be feasible to drive, for example, from Britain through to Bavaria in southern Germany and remain in telephone contact the whole way.

At present the cellular radio systems operating in different countries comply with different technical standards.

With the exception of Scandinavia, where the Nordic Mobile Telephone system (NMT) operates across national frontiers, one's own unit ceases to be usable as soon as it is outside the range of the base stations on its own network.

This is a major limitation for users who often travel the Continent. This is why the

system, now in the planning stage, will have such far-reaching consequences.

It is intended to come into operation in the early 1990s, to provide an overlay network, initially to complement existing networks. It may render them obsolescent, but it will not directly make them obsolete.

It will provide improved voice quality and, being digital, will make it easier to handle non-voice services such as data and facsimile.

There is less urgency for this digital network in Britain than in a number of other countries around Europe. In view of the existence of the Cellnet and Vodafone networks.

These are expanding rapidly to cover virtually all of the country and, with the exception of overloading in the Greater London area, are providing sufficient capacity. (And this is being dealt with by the allocation of additional channels in the capital.)

A further reason is that most British business executives do not tend to commute across frontiers in the same way as is done by their counterparts on the Continent. When the digital system arrives there will be less incentive for the vast majority of British businessmen to migrate to the new service.

### The technically superior solution

Addressing the Cellular and Mobile Radio Communications Conference recently, Professor William Gosling, technical director of Plessey, said: "We are faced with a new technology breakpoint in mobile radio."

"The true significance of second generation cellular — digital cellular — is that it gives Europe a technically superior solution to the mobile telephone problem and the opportunity to create a world competitive supporting industrial structure."

In saying this, Professor Gosling is laying emphasis on one of the objectives of the EEC-STAR programme, initiated last October, with a five-year time span. It is aimed at the development of certain less favoured regions of the Community by improving access to advanced telecommunications services.

One of the areas targeted for this programme, with Community funding of 780 million ECUs (£500 million), is the establishment and development of cellular radio infrastructures in a way compatible with the co-ordinated introduction of a future pan-European radio telephony cellular system.

Research by several European companies could lead to a range of compatible designs for equipment that can be made in sufficiently high volumes to be cost-effective against non-European competition.

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## THE ARTS

## Getting back to basics

"A bit of mattress tango never hurt anyone", said a character in *Comedy Wavelength* (Channel 4), thus proving that those excerpts from cheap geological disaster movies which moonlight so absurdly as Aids advertisements have had little effect on the latest young exciting talents to infect a "brand new comedy series".

Indeed, such was the desire of the slick, youthful comedians to engender nostalgia in us rickety rouds who remember those heady days of the heart when sex was a laughing

## TELEVISION

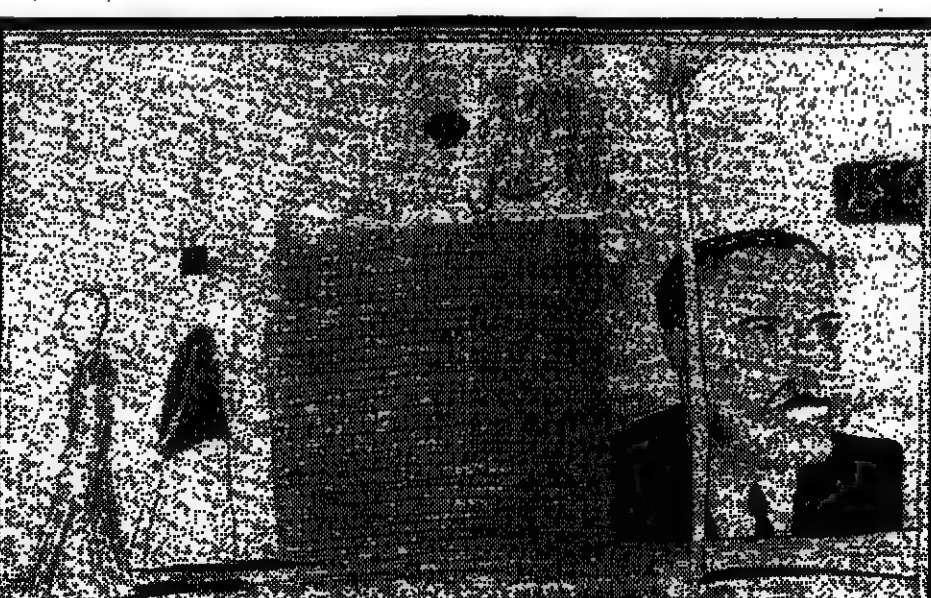
matter that they gave us an unacknowledged remake of the sperm sketch in Woody Allen's *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex*.

Nor was great originality to be found in a minicab sketch— even Harold Pinter has written a minicab sketch. And though the parody of Morrissey, that dull dirge of a rock-star whose songs are so short of notes, so overburdened with words, was excellent, the lead atomist of the Smiths is hardly the shock of the new. Not only was he once atavistically redolent with flower-power, he is one of the world's leading experts on that passé soap, *Coronation Street*. And the subject of the best mimicry in the show was that evergreen butt of history, Neville Chamberlain.

*Comedy Wavelength*, however, offered a number of good laughs; and, if anyone had doubted the ability of comedians to make much mirth out of reworked old material, and the midget-nudge of safe sexual humour, *Moroccan* & *Wise on Stage* (ITV) showed us yet again two masters of the art. This film of their famous stage act had none of the costume sketches and star guests of their television shows— just the two fellas, some bongo drums, a paper bag, a ventriloquist dummy and the perfect timing of comic genius.

Andrew Hislop

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Sketches from 'Ruddigore'. The Illustrated London News of January 29, 1887, at the Savoy

## DANCE

Helen Crocker  
The Place

Once in Paris I came across a strange and marvellous group of dancers who called themselves the Multigravitational Dance Company, led by an American named Stephanie Evanitsky. With the aid of a scaffold and many hangings of different sorts, they danced in space—up and down, through

and across, as if swimming in air. I wonder whether Helen Crocker, performing at The Place, might ever elaborate her much more simple attempts at aerial dancing into something equally striking?

At present, she intersperses rather tricky, coy little dances on the ground, full of chat and jokes, with episodes on the trapeze. It is very clever, and sufficiently daring. But there is a limit to what you can do on a trapeze in the way of rising and falling, swinging round, hanging from knees or ankles and striking bold poses.

The best of the straightforward trapezing comes in *Conversations with a Shepherd*, where she and Deborah Pope do a double act, one 'supporting' the other in space. However, this item also includes evidence of a bizarre, surrealist sense of humour when three women are discovered swinging upside down, knitting. Some of the slow twistings show a sense of wonder and beauty, too. It is not sustained long enough, but if only she could develop it.

Crocker also has a way with her audience. She got grown men to engage in silly clapping games with her, and had almost the whole house joining in (all except a caviar of critics seated on one side). So far, she seems content to keep it all cosy. A little more bravado might make a lot of difference.

John Percival

Not every American orchestra touring Europe feels the need to pack a piece of American music along with the Brahms and Mahler, and those that do often resort to tokenism. Fizzy little overtures do not tell us much about serious trends in contemporary American composition. So the San Francisco Symphony's decision to open this concert with a substantial work by its "composer in residence", Charles Wuorinen, should be applauded, and their immaculate presentation of it says much for their training and attitude under Herbert Blomstedt's direction.

Entitled *The Golden Dance*, apparently more in homage to the mathematical concept of golden sections than to the Golden Gate, Wuorinen's piece fell into two parts: the first slow, worthy and immensely dull; the second jazzy in some melodic details, explosively rhythmic and

Hallé/  
Skrowaczewski  
Barbican

It was one of those nights when it was almost painful to see the number of empty seats. The Hallé come to London with no attendant hype, take part in no neatly packaged series: their only heralds are the old-fashioned, ill-designed posters and, for those who have ears to hear, the name of Stanislaw Skrowaczewski.

Their principal conductor directed one of the most exciting and disciplined performances of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony I have heard for a long time. Here was urgency without a trace of bombast, pliability of phrasing which never degenerated into clichéd luxury.

In a hall not renowned for its flattery of orchestral strings, the Hallé showed their mettle as they had in their curtain-raiser, *Medea's Meditation and Dance of Vengeance* by Samuel Barber. With the violas flaring out in a long V-form, like a detachment of migrating birds, support for the woodwind's sithering interjections was clean and lithe. Rapport between conductor and leader, Pan Hon Lee, was unusually dynamic: the centre of the slow movement, for instance, was whipped into vibrant activity before the strange circling sensation Skrowaczewski created as the movement approached disintegration.

The Hallé seem to have a knack of working with pianists whose names are not (more the pity) necessarily rolling off the tip of every tongue that wags. On Monday it was Rudolf Buchbinder, a name that seemed to be more conjured with a decade ago than it is today.

His is Beethoven playing of lightly-worn authority, the most imaginative perception. The Fourth Concerto set out its credentials with maximum flexibility of breath and minimum finger-pressure. Buchbinder's glassy passagework and his quicksilver responses to dynamic and tempo changes, often by momentarily playing off one hand against the other, had exactly the measure of the work. The Hallé, too, had the measure of their soloist: Skrowaczewski kept the bass-line light, and matched Buchbinder's velocity of phrasing with a near dissolution of the barline.

Hilary Finch

## Where ruddy bad taste becomes jolly good fun

Exactly a century ago the West End of London witnessed a remarkable upset. The latest comic opera by W.S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan flopped. There were boos from the first-night audience, and tepid reviews from the critics. Worse still, it was felt that the new opera—a burlesque on early Victorian melodramas, replete with wicked baronets, virginal heroines and histrionic madwomen—transgressed the boundaries of good taste. For a start, it was entitled *Ruddigore*. As one critic pointed out, on a well-bred lady's lips "such a title would scarcely sound pretty".

The partners panicked. They cut pages of Act II, they rewrote, they retrained the performers with the sort of furious urgency experienced only by those in imminent danger of losing a fortune. *Ruddigore* became *Ruddigore* (the single changed letter forcing a vast amount of reprinting), but only after Gilbert, somewhat mollified by the accusations of indecency, had put forward the title "Kensington Gore, or Robin and Richard were Two Pretty Men"—a scarcely helpful suggestion.

The new formula worked: the "flop" managed an uninterrupted run of 288 performances. Gilbert netted £7,000, and commented dryly "I could do with a few more such failures".

But were they right to make all those changes? Ian Judge thinks not, and he is staging a centenary production of *Ruddigore* for New Sadler's Wells Opera that aims to restore at least some of the original score and libretto. "I have a theory," Judge says, "that if you work in commercial theatre, even though you may have integrity, you are panicked by people's response." So even though NSWO will not be mounting an "authentic" original *Ruddigore* ("this

The centenary production of *Ruddigore* that opens tomorrow at Sadler's Wells restores original words and music cut by Gilbert and Sullivan under the pressures of Victorian sensibilities: Richard Morrison reports

theatre, not academe; we'll only put back the bits that really work") it will restore passages "which the Victorians may have found tasteless, but which we now find very funny". Similarly, the conductor Simon Phipps has gone back to Sullivan's original manuscript and found numerous extra bars, snipped off over the years by well-meaning D'Oyly Carte musical directors.

Gilbert and Sullivan concentrated their remedial work on the "good taste" problem. Many sensibilities had been offended by Hanan's amusing little song about "palsied bags" being roasted alive on the village green in good old Merrie England, and by the opera's original finale, in which 21 generations of deceased Murgatroids carry off the (living) village maidens, presumably to a fate similar to death. The idea of intimate relations being established from beyond the grave was considered, in those pre-Hammer Film days, to be a trifle ghoulish. Moreover, the spectacular technical device by which the family portrait gallery "came to life" (details of which were carefully leaked to the Press in advance) was badly bungled on the first night (a very same affair) snuffed *The Times* next day).

So the authors rewrote the ending entirely. But New Sadler's Wells Opera are restoring the original "Basingstoke finale"—so called because it neatly rounds off the opera's principal standing joke: Mad Margaret's plea for Sir Despard to curb her verbose fits by invoking "some word that teems with hidden meaning—like Basingstoke". More controversially, they are also bringing back Sullivan's "ghost march" in Act II, cut after Gilbert complained that "it is as though one inserted 50 lines of *Paradise Lost* into a farcical comedy". Sullivan, fresh from having wowed the serious musical public with *The Golden Legend*, was clearly suffering from one of his perennial "I should be writing grand opera" delusions.

The other problem in urgent need of Gilbert's attention was "the French complaint". The London correspondent of *Le Figaro*, present at the first night, had drawn his readers' attention to what he imagined were the opera's slurs on the French fighting man. In *Ruddigore*, set vaguely in the Napoleonic Wars period, the rather simple sailor Richard sings a song about a hostile encounter between a British and a French ship. In fact, the Brits run away—but, as Richard tells it, this is because they were so obviously superior that the contest would not have been sporting.

Unfortunately, the Kiplingesque hyperbole of Gilbert's blustery verses was not quite conveyed by the translation given in an outraged *Le Figaro* editorial ("Mais attaquer un Français, c'est frapper une fille"). Gilbert, however—exaggerating a tact which was not his most noticeable trait—wrote a charming letter of contrition to *Le Figaro*. It did not help the French to understand the appeal of G & S any better, but it did avert a second Battle of Trafalgar.

## CONCERTS

San Francisco  
SO/Blomstedt  
Festival Hall/  
Radio 3

relentlessly exuberant. There were probably some very interesting and intricate motivic links between the two sections which a prolonged seminar with Mr Wuorinen would doubtless reveal. But on first hearing this extraordinary division in mood sounded bizarre, although not quite as bizarre as the composer's original intention that the two sections would represent "the two species of the Blessed Sacrament".

Wuorinen is certainly an able deviser of unusual orchestral timbres: even in the first section the chordings, using a large orchestra with discriminating economy, were attractively constituted. But his seeming inability to write more than two bars without switching the music to an entirely different part of the orchestra raised textual variety to the level of a fetish. In

the quickfire second section, reminiscent of the big Stravinsky ballets at times despite its syncretic flavour, that did not matter so much. Here one could simply relish the precision with which the various orchestral sections executed Wuorinen's dialogues and juxtapositions.

Brahms's First Symphony revealed Blomstedt as a rather ordinary interpreter with a highly developed gift for polishing. Perhaps his way of honing the orchestral tutti into an ultra-mellifluous homogeneity did not suit the more agitated sections of the third and fourth movements, where inner detail was sometimes obscured and rhythms were occasionally soggy; but this beautifully balanced orchestra played with admirable musicality and warmth in the Andante.

That was the high spot of an evening which also included the distressing sound of Isaac Stern struggling with Prokofiev's First Violin Concerto. Stern's intonation problems were so intrusive that all else, including some intermittent flashes of the old fire and a fleeting reminder of his famously sweet tone, was soured.

Richard Morrison

## THEATRE

The Gift  
Arts, Cambridge

Anthony Milner's third play, on tour with the New Vic Theatre Company, applies uncommon treatment to a commonplace story. At heart, this is the familiar adventure of the country hick who roasts the city sophisticates at their own game, the game being that branch of community madness known as poker.

First seen fleeing small-timers in Chicago, the brash but unbeatible Charlie Molloy (Philip Davis) moves on to Atlantic City and a better type of furniture, always dreaming of the really big encounter that will make him King of the Game.

A sketchily drawn girlfriend drifts through the story, for no good reason but to sing "Dream Away", a pleasing, smoochy ballad by Julian Littman, composer of the show's link music.

Charlie's sidekick, Backdoor Bernie, is a role better integrated into the action, and Alfred Lynch makes him the

only credible character in sight, warning his buddy (wisely, as it turns out) never to take refuge in a place lacking a rear exit, and with his broken voice conveying tenderness and wonder.

On this card-playing action the author has superimposed an upper deck of gambling immortals. Southern gentleman (Philip Bowen), nervy New Yorker (a likeable performance by the author), buxom Wild Woman (June Havoc, no less) and Lady Luck herself (Lynette Davies), they gaze down from their snow-white paddle steamer in the sky, following Charlie's exploits like gods taking bets on Achilles.

There is some amusement in this, and clever pastiche of dream-memories from a territory close to *Desire*, but it exposes the slender claims of the principal theme. What remains impressive is the ensemble playing that Michael Bogdanov draws from his cast, most of whom have worked with him in other New Vic productions. Their experience of each other's skills brings a sureness to the playing even when the plot is falling apart.

Jeremy Kingston

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PLUS SPECIAL  
COMBINATION  
SPECIAL FINANCIAL  
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Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1552.3 (+10.2)  
FT-SE 100  
1942.0 (+16.2)  
Bargains  
55835 (48129)  
USM (Datastream)  
145.91 (+0.05)

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.5305 (+0.0080)  
W German mark  
2.7786 (+0.0107)  
Trade-weighted  
69.0 (+0.3)

Lucas buys  
US firm  
for \$79.5m

Lucas Industries, the automotive and aerospace components group, has announced the largest US acquisition - Western Gear Corporation, a manufacturer of light control systems, gear boxes and helicopter transmissions bought for \$79.5 million (£52.3 million). The deal, together with three smaller US purchases, will almost double the group's turnover. Western Gear, the aerospace products manufacturing subsidiary of Becor Western, made pretax profits of \$8 million on sales of \$115 million in the nine months to end-September. The largest manufacturing facilities are based in Los Angeles and North Dakota. Lucas paid \$33 million last month for Schwarze Engineering and \$11.5 million for AUL Instruments. In September it bought Weinschel Engineering for about \$10 million.

Heavy trade  
in BA shares

Shares in British Airways yesterday fell back 1/2 pence to 105 1/2 pence, in heavy trading. A total of 69 million shares changed hands as opposed to 25 million on Monday. The shares opened at 119 1/2 pence in first dealings last week.

Profits rise

Crest Nicholson benefited from the buoyant residential property market in the South-east in the year to the end of last October and its pretax profit climbed from £12.53 million to £16.61 million. *Tempos, page 23*

Back to profit

Associated Energy Services has moved back into the black after losses of £439,000 in 1985. The group made a profit of £5,882 in the year to September 30. Better results are expected for this year. No dividend is being paid for last year.

Morgan hires

Morgan Grenfell Securities has announced the appointment of two senior executives. Mr David Ingles has left Greenwell Montagu to become head of the research team for the chemicals sector. Mr Peter Wilkinson has left Scrippspeak Vickers to become head of the trading desk for American Depository Receipts.

Rover sale

The Rover Group has completed the sale of JRA, its Australian subsidiary, to a new consortium, JRA Holdings, for £28.87 million. The consortium comprises JRA management, the Rover Group, Jaguar and institutional investors.

Tempos

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MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2212.74 (+29.39)
Dow Jones	2212.74 (+29.39)
Nikkei Dow	19637.93 (+106.41)
Hong Kong	2792.08 (+26.02)
Amsterdam Gen	251.2 (+0.4)
Sydney AO	1573.2 (-1.4)
Frankfurt	268.50 (-0.2)
Commerzbank	1702.8 (-52.3)
Brussels	4188.35 (+25.14)
General	251.2 (+0.4)
Paris CAC	540.20 (+0.70)
Zurich S&P	268.50 (-0.2)
London FT 100	1942.0 (+16.2)
FT 30 Share	1552.3 (+10.2)
FT 100	1942.0 (+16.2)
FT 30 Share	1552.3 (+10.2)

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Lawson on course for £3bn tax cut

PSBR drops to 1970 level

The Chancellor's tax bonanza continued last month, producing a public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) for the first ten months of the financial year of an exceptionally low £0.4 billion. This figure is thought to be the best since 1969/70, when Mr Roy Jenkins was Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer. The January PSBR figure, which was negative by £3.7 billion, was better than City expectations, and accompanied by an upward revision to £1.4 billion of the net repayment in December. It compares with a cumulative figure of £3.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1985/86. In that year, the PSBR for the full 12 months was £5.7 billion. City economists believe that this year's out-turn could be as low as £3 billion, although the average estimate is probably in the £4 billion to £4.5 billion range, still very comfortably below the official target of £7.1 billion. Mr David Wileman at Capel-Cure Myers said that the figures were "brightly good" and that the Chancellor's "embarrassment of riches" suggested an out-turn of £4 billion or lower. At Kleinwort Greaveson, Mr David Owen said that the January PSBR was "truly an excellent figure", and pointed to an out-turn for the full year of £3 billion to £4 billion. The consensus view is that the run of good borrowing figures leaves the Chancellor with £3.5 billion to £4 billion to play with in tax cuts in the Budget, although part of this is expected to be used to trim next year's borrowing target to less than £7 billion. The low January PSBR, as in recent months, resulted from a combination of slow growth in spending and very buoyant tax revenues. Corporation tax receipts were strong, as is traditional in January, as were Customs and Excise receipts, in spite of the January dip in retail sales. The increase in the rate of growth of average earnings probably boosted PAYE receipts. Overall, Inland Revenue receipts in the first ten months of the financial year were 4.75 per cent up on a year earlier. Customs and Excise receipts were 10 per cent up on the corresponding period of last year. There is also evidence that spending is under tight control. The Spring Supplementary Estimates, published yesterday, were for public expenditure of £265 billion, within the planning total of £140.4 billion for spending in the current year. This was the lowest figure for the Spring Supplementary Estimates since the 1970s and compared with a figure of £264 billion a year ago. Most of the £565 million announced yesterday was for additional funds for two nationalized industries, British Coal and British Shipbuilders. Of the £565 million, £400 million was for the year to 1987/88. Treasury officials attempted to play down hopes of a big undershoot in the PSBR, although it is now accepted that the final figure will be below the original £7.1 billion target. And, with only two months of figures left in the current financial year, the scope for upsets is limited. With a cumulative figure of £0.4 billion for the first ten months, a borrowing pattern similar to that of last year would produce an out-turn of around £3 billion. Officials said that petroleum revenue tax payments, which were £1.1 billion in the February-March period last year, would be lower this year, and that the £300 million repayment of advanced PRT would also adversely affect the figures. Against this, there is an additional £1.2 billion in privatization proceeds still to come - £450 million from British Airways and £750 million from the repayment of British Gas loans to the Government. Last year there were no privatization proceeds in the final two months. *Comment, page 23*

£44.5m bid by Wardle rejected

Wardle Stores, the plastic sheet and safety equipment company, yesterday launched a hostile £44.5 million bid for Chamberlain Phillips, the footwear components to adhesives group. The bid was condemned by the Chamberlain board as "having no commercial or industrial merit". It comes after last month's rebuff by Chamberlain of Wardle's overtures for a friendly merger. The all-share offer from Wardle, which has not been underwritten, values each Chamberlain share at 120p against 125p immediately prior to yesterday's announcement and a closing price of 130p. Schroder's, Wardle's merchant bank adviser, has asked for a Stock Exchange inquiry into the sharp rise in Chamberlain's share price before and after last month's public rejection. Mr Brian Taylor, managing director of Wardle, yesterday accused the Chamberlain board of "irrational" behaviour for refusing even to allow him to present his company's merger proposals. The strength of Wardle's bid, which has £30 million worth of cash and assets awaiting disposal, was a final factor in deciding to bid. About 16 per cent of Chamberlain's shares are held by three institutions - M&G, the Prudential and Scottish Amicable. Wardle recently announced full-year pretax profits of £5.61 million, a 40 per cent increase. Last year it won a £28 million contested takeover bid for RFD Group, the industrial holding group, and has recouped most of the cost. The terms of the offer are three new Wardle shares for every 10 of Chamberlain, plus a special dividend of 2.9p per Chamberlain share.

Egerton plans retirement village

Britain's first retirement village could be under construction before the end of the year. Egerton Trust, a property investment and management company specializing in nursing homes and sheltered housing developments, expects to be granted planning permission next month to build a 250-home complex, including a hall, small church, bowling green and pub. The village extends the sheltered-home concept and would offer retired people the opportunity to live in a quiet environment among others of similar age, and would be along similar lines to villages built in the US. Mr Frank Sanderson, the Egerton chairman, said the village would be in the Home Counties. If planning permission is granted by the local authority at its March meeting, construction could be under way by September, and the project completed within three years. *Tempos, page 23*

Dixons in £250 million American bid

Kalms plugs in to US

Mr Stanley Kalms, the founder and chairman of Dixons, the High Street electrical goods retailer which last year failed to acquire Woolworths, is taking his ambitious growth plans to the US with a contested \$384 million (£252 million) bid for Cyclops Corporation. Cyclops, one of a new breed of fast-growing specialist retailers much like Dixons, is fighting off a highly leveraged bid from the CYACQ Corporation. To fend the purchase, which has the strong backing of the Cyclops board, Dixons is asking shareholders for £186 million via an unusual rights offer of convertible preference shares. Win or lose, the stock market reacted favourably, marking Dixons shares up 28p to 368p partly on the basis of the forecast 33 per cent dividend increase for the current year. Dixons looks well placed to win the battle for Cyclops against the much smaller CYACQ which sells white and brown electrical goods from around 60 outlets. Assuming victory, the Dixons management should be able to squeeze higher margins from the Cyclops retailing arm - 119 space since early 1983 but margins have suffered since the company charges the full costs of new store openings to the profit and loss account. Last year it recorded sales of \$494 million and made profits before tax of \$23.2 million. Dixons has been looking for an attractive opportunity to break into the US for some years. Cyclops emerged as a potential partner following the failure of its plan for a management buy-out of the poorly rated industrial division. "With the support of Dixons, Silo will be in an outstanding position to exploit the potential of the power retailing phenomenon," said Mr Kalms yesterday. He believes that power retailers will continue to grow rapidly and take an even greater share of the electrical goods market away from department stores and other traditional outlets. The acquisition will add further muscle to the group's buying clout. Analysts expect that there will be no dilution to earnings as a result of the acquisition. Some see modest gains initially. The rights issue takes the form of a one-for-two offering of convertible preference shares. *Tempos, page 23*

Bill keeps banks British

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent  
The Government yesterday gave into heavy political pressure and put forward amendments to the Banking Bill which would give itself sweeping powers to prevent Japanese institutions from taking over British banks, while also encouraging equality of treatment in Japanese financial markets. The move was welcomed by the Bank of England and by MPs of all parties who have been pressing the Government to take stronger measures to prevent foreign interference in British banks. The concession is designed to head off demands for the Treasury to be able to veto foreign shareholdings in banks on the grounds of national interest. The crucial amendment gives the Treasury power to direct the Bank of England to block foreign holdings in British banks if it judges that British institutions are being excluded from the investor's home financial markets. The Bank would do this by requiring the foreign investor to sell his holding or by withdrawing the voting rights of the shares. The decision on whether reciprocity existed would be at the Treasury's discretion and definition of reciprocity is likely to be drawn very widely. The Treasury said that the new amendment, together with the powers of the Monopolies Commission to block takeovers, would make a "national interest" clause in the Bill unnecessary. The Government has consistently argued against such a clause on the grounds that it would be anti-competitive. The Bank said that the amendment was sufficient as long as the powers of the Monopolies Commission to block takeovers were not watered down in the current review of competition policy being carried out by the Government. Until now the Bill only contained powers for the Bank to block shareholdings by people who were not considered "fit and proper". But there were growing worries that this requirement did not cover foreign banks registered in Britain, particularly the large and aggressive Japanese institutions. Pressure from the Bank and MPs for a national interest clause grew stronger after a series of foreign shareholdings were built up in British banks recently. The Bill goes to the Report stage tomorrow and is likely to become law before the summer. The new amendment is an extension of the reciprocity clause in the Financial Services Act. This gives the authorities the right to refuse, remove or modify banking, securities or investment licences from institutions whose home markets deny "equivalent access" to British financial institutions. In the case of banks, the removal of a licence, which could cause a run on deposits - was felt to be so drastic as to be unusable. The penalties in the new Banking Bill amendment are designed to be more realistic and therefore more effective. The reciprocity requirement is part of an intensifying attack by British and United States authorities on the restrictiveness of Japanese financial markets where foreign institutions face serious difficulties in entering the banking, securities and investment fields. The Treasury said that if British institutions were not given equivalent access to all of these markets, Japanese institutions were likely to be prevented from investing in British banks. The Treasury also put forward two amendments it has already announced which will allow the Bank to apply the "fit and proper" test to investors who held shares in banks before the Bill was passed. The Bank will also have the right to require special information from any shareholder with more than five per cent of a bank.



Hornby: "capital adequacy proposals are unreasonable"

Halifax to offer personal loans

By Peter Gartland  
Britain's largest building society, the Halifax, is to offer personal loans to existing borrowers. Unsecured loans of between £500 and £5,000 will be offered by the Halifax at a fixed current monthly interest rate of 1.5 per cent (19.5 per cent, APR). Repayment periods will range from one to five years. Secured loans of between £3,000 and £15,000 will also be available at a variable monthly interest rate, now 1.3 per cent (16.7 per cent, APR). Repayment periods will range from three to 25 years. Security will be provided by the Halifax taking a second charge on the borrower's property. Mr Richard Hornby, the Halifax's chairman, yesterday expressed concern over proposals on capital adequacy for building societies which he regarded as unreasonable. He was also concerned about some of the consequences of the Financial Services Act. The self-regulatory organizations (SROs) laid too much emphasis on the interests of existing institutions, instead of adapting to the changing needs of consumers. Mr Hornby warned that the Halifax may be forced into an SRO whose emphasis and experience was with organizations different from the Halifax.

Lager 'to outsell traditional beers'

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor  
For the ale of old England (and Scotland and Wales) read the Continental-style lager of old England. For the first time, the Brewers' Society, the trade body for the brewing industry, yesterday firmly forecast that lager sales will be those of ale nationally by the start of the next decade. Judging from the sales patterns of brewers, the South-east particularly is already drinking more lager than ales such as bitter or the fast-declining mild. Lager sales in Scotland are also high. But the rest of the country is catching up and the society expects lager, with about 42 per cent of the beer market at present, to pass the 50 per cent point at the start of the 1990s. The lager boom is not bad news for the British brewers as most lagers are either created in Britain or brewed under licence from Continental makers (for instance, Heineken and Stella Artois) or Americans (Budweiser). Carlsberg, the Danish brewer, manufactures at Northampton. British beer imports are still relatively small with about 5 per cent of the market, and lagers account for up to 3 per cent. The society was making its pre-Budget plea for the Chancellor not to increase duties on beer this year. All alcoholic drinks escaped a Budget tax increase last year but the society argues that beer has been more harshly treated than spirits and wines. British beer production last year was marginally down 0.4 per cent with the market overall, including imports, shading down 0.1 per cent. The market has been hovering at this level for five years.

Japanese renew call for early G5 talks

By Our Economics Correspondent  
The Japanese Government yesterday maintained the pressure for an early meeting of the Group of Five countries, to stabilize the dollar. But monetary officials in Europe said there was less urgency for a meeting with the dollar having settled against most currencies. Much will depend on the dollar's response to Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker's Congressional testimony and the US gross national product figure, both set for Thursday, said. Yesterday, the dollar was a quarter of a pence down at DM1.8155 against the mark and edged down from ¥153.55 to ¥153.25 against the yen. But the pound, helped by good government borrowing figures, gained 80 points to \$1.5305, and the sterling index rose 0.3 to 69.0. The Japanese authorities, having initiated the possibility of a winter G5 meeting, have shown themselves reluctant to let go. Yesterday, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese finance minister, conceded that no further progress had been made towards holding one. Mr Miyazawa said he expected to hear within two days whether an early meeting was on. Papers have been circulating between the finance ministries of the Group of Five - the US, Britain, Germany, France and Japan - and these are understood to include US Treasury proposals for the establishment of currency reference zones. But sizeable differences remain. The five appear to be closer to agreeing on some sort of fiscal policy package to present to the markets than to the establishment of currency reference zones.

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Race for satellite television

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Imprudent Pru

The mighty Prudential Corporation, the most powerful institution in the City of London, has been taught a lesson it will probably never forget by a soft-spoken Hampshire woman. Mrs Jean Walker, aged 44, commercial director of Walker Wingsail Systems, which is raising £2,250,000 via a Business Expansion Scheme, went on a two-week hunger strike when Prute, the now-defunct high-tech investment arm of the Pru, tried to oust Mrs Walker and her husband John — the company's founder and chairman — to take full control of their firm. "It happened about two years ago," explains Mrs Walker. "I felt enormously angry but because they were so big and powerful and had so much money and we were so small and had no money, I didn't know what else to do. I wanted to cause them maximum embarrassment." The Pru, which had about 25 per cent of the company at that time, is still a shareholder with a reduced 5 per cent stake. "I lost about seven kilos," says Mrs Walker, "and they've never bothered us since."



Easy rider

A flurry of humorous articles have been appearing in the US press following an unconfirmed report in the American business magazine *Fortune* that 20th Century Fox, Rupert Murdoch's film group, is making a movie about insider trading, based on Ivan Boesky, Harvey Pitt, Boesky's, a Washington-based lawyer, is reported to have said that his client "has not been approached, nor would I allow him to do it — he is going to have to spend some time in an institution." But if the film goes ahead without Boesky's direct involvement, Pitt suggests that his own role could be played by actor Jack Nicholson. What about Boesky? "He looks an awful lot like Peter O'Toole," says Pitt.

● Martin Siegel, the Drexel Burnham investment banker who pleaded guilty last week to charges of participating in Wall Street's insider-trading scandal, still seems to have a sense of humour. He has chosen a lawyer by the name of J. S. Rakoff.

City wets

Marine insurers are not renowned for their ability to perform the miraculous. But, according to Lloyd's underwriter Richard Outhwaite, that's exactly what they may be doing. Mr Outhwaite was addressing an audience of insurance executives at a conference in London yesterday on the subject of marine insurers adopting the rather hazardous practice of accepting non-marine risks which their non-marine counterparts wouldn't touch with the proverbial barge-pole. Mr Outhwaite's explanation of this curious phenomenon? "Perhaps they've become so accustomed to insuring things that float on water, they think they can walk on it."

● No more worrying waits for credit card clearance — Barclaycard's latest point-of-sale gadget checks your credit rating direct with the computer, details your purchase and prints out your receipt, all at the rate of a credit card. Called PDQ, it's made by Rascal. Pretty damn clever, Sir Ernest.

Tunnel vision

Speaking in the Lords the other day Lord Pennock, the soon-to-retire British co-chairman of Eurotunnel, complained that since he announced his decision to step down the national press had taken to using photographs of him that made him look ill. Describing it as a "far from ingratiating custom," he said the consequences of it were innumerable. "Many of my closest friends rang my wife to say 'Is he dying?', and three of my grandchildren wrote to me from school to say: 'Grandfather, when we saw you at Christmas you were in good health. Has something terrible happened meanwhile?'"

Carol Leonard

Productivity alone no guarantee of success

The years of upheaval for British manufacturing have produced enormous changes in the industrial landscape. They have also, to judge from recent official comment, brought about something of a productivity miracle.

In its January-February *Economic Progress Report*, the Treasury revealed the remarkable fact that growth in British manufacturing productivity in the 1980s has been the highest of the seven leading industrial nations.

"Improvement in productivity is a key element in the increase of a nation's prosperity," the Treasury said. "Aspirations for higher living standards can normally only be met through higher productivity."

In this context, it is worth looking in a little more detail at what has been happening to British industry. Every schoolboy knows there has been a loss of jobs in manufacturing over the past few years. Since the first half of 1979, about 2 million jobs have disappeared from manufacturing, although the loss of jobs is now at a modest 1,000 or 2,000 a month.

It is also clear that manufacturing industry is recovering steadily. The fourth quarter figures, showing a rise of 1 per cent on the previous three months, indicate trend growth of 3 per cent or better.

Putting the two things together, productivity gains are inevitable, even allowing for the fact that manufacturing has still not quite recovered ground lost in 1980 and 1981, and output is, even now, about 3.5 per cent below its level in the first half of 1979.

The interesting question, and one which may tell us most whether the economy is going to benefit from all this productivity growth, is the extent to which the productivity gains are genuine, resulting from improved working practices, investment in more efficient machinery and so on.

OUTPUT, JOBS, PRODUCTIVITY					
	output	jobs	percentage change (+ or -)		output/head
			since first half 1979	since Q1 1981	
Metals	-11.1	-58.0	+102.0	+16.8	-39.2
Motors, parts	-30.2	-47.9	+64.0	+11.9	-33.8
Elect eng	+29.6	-21.0	+64.1	+44.7	-13.9
Mech eng	-16.6	-30.8	+20.5	+5.1	-23.3
Chemicals	+13.9	-14.9	+83.8	+27.0	-4.7
Textiles	-19.2	-38.8	+51.6	+14.3	-16.4
Paper, print	-3.1	-6.6	+54.7	+9.1	-11.2
All manufact	-3.9	-28.0	+33.5	+13.9	-17.9

Source: Central Statistical Office, Department of Employment

The less palatable alternative is that productivity has increased only because of a massive shedding of labour in manufacturing. Such one-off gains may be of limited long-term benefit to the economy.

The answer, as the figures in the table suggest, is that both factors have been at work. It is difficult to see either the metals industry or motor vehicles and parts as representing the new, thriving face of British industry.

But these industries have shown quite extraordinary gains in productivity since 1979. The metals industry, dominated by steel manufacturing, has doubled its productivity since 1979 and shown an increase of more than 90 per cent in output per head since the last trough in industrial activity in the first quarter of 1981.

Such enormous gains have not come about entirely as a result of labour shedding, but it has clearly been the dominant factor. The industry has cut its labour force to well under half the level of 1979, but output is still some 11 per cent below its level then.

Since 1981 there has been a recovery in output, but this has been dwarfed in its effects on output per head by a much larger decline in the labour force.

A similar picture emerges for the motor industry. The productivity gain since 1981 has been almost 70 per cent, partly as a result of extra output, but again mainly because of fewer workers. And despite this gain, the motor industry has, until recently, been losing market share both at home and abroad.

The story is not the same for all industries. Electrical engineering and chemicals, probably regarded as industrial successes, appear to have achieved most of their productivity gains, certainly since 1981, through extra output rather than reduced employment.

In electrical and instrument engineering, including the computer industry, there has been an output gain of almost 45 per cent since the first quarter of 1981, and a productivity increase of 68 per cent. In chemicals, over the same period, output has risen by 27 per cent and productivity by 33 per cent.

So, real productivity gains have occurred in some industries, but even in these successful industries, the process of labour shedding has continued, if at a slower rate.

The comparisons underline the fact that productivity alone is no guarantee of industrial success. Mechanical engineering has done better than chemicals in productivity terms since 1981 but has little to show for it in extra output.

By floating Egerion Inc on the OTC market, the company's share price, up from 60p to 125p in the past year, reflects the expectations, and if the figures match them, it could cope with another fund-raising exercise here.

There was a time when Crest Nicholson needed its commercial and industrial business to counter the conflicting tides that swept through the housebuilding sector.

After the purchase of CH Pearce, the builder, in December 1985, the company now reckons to have enough spread within its property business to smooth any unevenness in demand.

Just as well, for contracting in the year to end-October proved tough. But such was the buoyancy of demand for houses in the South-east that the results for the year more than satisfied the City.

Pretax profits of the merged group were up 32.5 per cent to £16.6 million from turnover 26 per cent ahead to £211.99 million.

Even the paper, printing and publishing sector, which has made little progress in output per head in recent years, largely because there has been little overall reduction in manpower, is producing more relative to the 1981 trough than mechanical engineering.

The Treasury's figures suggest that output per head in manufacturing grew by 3.5 per cent between 1979 and the first half of last year, compared with an average growth rate of just 0.7 per cent between 1973 and 1979.

In the latter period, Britain's productivity growth compared with an average for the seven leading countries of 2.5 per cent, and was the best among those economies.

In the earlier period, the world average was 2.2 per cent and Britain was firmly lodged at the bottom of the league.

According to the Treasury: "Part of the improvement in productivity performance reflects a shake-out of labour from manufacturing in the early 1980s, as firms were forced to reduce overmanning and increase efficiency during a period when many industrial countries were experiencing recessions."

As a comment on the productivity experience of individual industries, this statement is true. But as an observation on the shift to higher productivity growth for manufacturing as a whole, it is misleading.

Manufacturing output was lower in 1986 than in 1979. It follows that, without the enormous cut in manufacturing employment that occurred there would have been no recorded productivity gains.

In fact, the growth rate of 3.5 per cent in the 1980s lauded by the Treasury would have disappeared completely without employment losses, to be replaced by a productivity decline at an annual average rate of 0.6 per cent.

And, more sobering, even a big shake-out of manufacturing jobs has not succeeded in restoring Britain's productivity growth to the rates achieved in the 1960s and early 1970s. Between 1964 and 1973 the annual average growth rate of manufacturing productivity was 3.8 per cent.

And that was a period when Britain's manufacturing problem, with overmanning and inefficiency, was thought to be at its height.

David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

Two sides of a glinting public borrowing coin

Prices in the gilt-edged market, let alone equities, are now predicated on City hopes that there will be an election in May which the Tories will win. Dealers and analysts are therefore, for the moment, prepared to suspend unease over economic indicators, including monetary targets, the balance of trade and the headline rise of consumer credit. In such a paradoxical atmosphere, a healthy financial indicator is doubly welcome. Buoyant tax revenues from spending and profits are providing just that.

The apparent sharp downturn in the likely public sector borrowing requirement for 1986-87, which caused City forecasters to cut their estimates after the release of the December figures, was fully confirmed in the January figures yesterday. Although the surplus was slightly lower than a year ago, this was due to changes in the pattern of payments and the figure of £3.7 billion was at the best end of market estimates. At the same time, the December surplus was revised upwards by £200 million to £1.4 billion.

Many forecasters now expect buoyant revenue to cut the current year PSBR to between £3.5 and £4.5 billion, compared with the Budget forecast of £7.1 billion. Not all are so cheerful. James Capel, as yet, sees no reason to cut his lowered forecast of £5.8 billion, noting that the Treasury remains cautious over what

may happen over the next two months to change the present cumulative deficit of £0.4 billion.

One reason for this Treasury caution could be that a low figure, while justifying a certain smug self-satisfaction for the Chancellor, might actually embarrass Nigel Lawson in his Budget-making. Mr Lawson has preplanned for a £7 billion PSBR (after taking in asset sales) in 1987-88. And the betting has been that he will be able to cut taxes and still demonstrate prudence by cutting that target by £1 billion or so. If the preliminary outturn to be announced on Budget day were at the lowest end of estimates, however, the Chancellor might have to announce that he was aiming for a sharp increase in borrowing in a presumed election year. Such an apparent boost to spending might not go down at all well.

The impact of higher, debt-financed consumer spending, in particular, is causing some worry, since it is boosting the trade deficit as fast as the Exchequer. James Capel estimates that debt service payments have reached a record 9.5 per cent of disposable incomes. The Halifax Building Society estimates a somewhat lower figure of 8.3 per cent for 1986 but accepts that the ratio of debt to disposable income rose for the sixth consecutive year to a record of a more than 80 per cent.

The wicked chief executive

There is enough evidence to support an allegation that in the commercial and financial world, of which the City is the centre, greed and megalomania may be more powerful than the concept of right and wrong. A wave of new statutory regulations, stiffened where they were not provoked by white collar crime, is rapidly diluting another cherished concept — self-regulation which in at least one man's view is now "totally discredited".

That man is Graham Hill who saw "more wrongdoing in eight years (as a merchant banker) in the City of London than I did in 20 years as a lawyer in Singapore."

In a recent talk, he addressed the burning topic of the legal framework within which companies operate "with particular reference to the effect of that structure on their management." At fault is the blurring of the lines between ownership, direction and management. He believes that the law should begin by making clear the distinction between the formation of policy (direction), the selection of the principal executives, and their subsequent supervision.

Mr Hill maintains that most "City scandals" have come about through the activities of a new type of player. He is "the wicked chief executive". His board is subservient to him. He will long since have got rid of any tiresome dissenters.

Any non-executive directors, whose appointment is often made by the chief executive because they are sympathetic to him, are entirely dependent on what he tells them.

"The general public is not going to put up indefinitely with fast falling standards of integrity, unchecked personal greed and the ego-mania of individuals."

But what should be done? Not, in Mr Hill's view, "an excess of regulatory legislation controlling to the last detail every stage of every transaction." He would concentrate his fire on the wicked chief executive.

On his personal remuneration which in practice he usually fixes himself and has it rubber stamped. He writes himself options: "The choosing of a date for the grant of options is in my opinion always a breach of the insider trading rules."

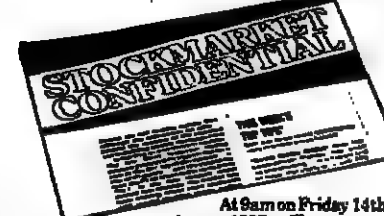
On attitudes to approaches for mergers and takeovers: "Often the prime reaction of the management of a target company is its own concern for its own individual future."

In essence Mr Hill does not believe that the proper supervision of management is possible where senior managers, including the chief executive, are themselves board members. The conflicts of interest are too great.

In the light of recent events he may not be wrong.

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Smith-Pigg Group	270p	340p	21%	
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SLI Stores	40p	50p	20%	
Trent Holdings	74p	95p	24%	
Goodwin & Murray	120p	140p	14%	
S. Casket Holdings	45p	70p	70%	
S. Jerome & Sons				
Goldmine	42p	50p	68%	
Meyer International	130p	280p	88%	
West Trade Suppliers	104p	160p	49%	
Bryant Holdings	67p	140p	117%	
Buckley's Brewery	104p	144p	36%	
Tilbury Group	167p	200p	20%	
Anglo-Soviet Alliance	181p	270p	49%	
Magnus & Southern	180p	250p	39%	
J. Millam	90p	130p	44%	
Maksons Holdings	90p	110p	20%	
Enigma	210p	270p	28%	
Lee Cooper	185p	300p	30%	
Van-Swift Industries	167p	117p	24%	
Reynolds Holdings	52p	110p	37%	
Supra	35p	95p	159%	

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# Wiggins Teape steps up expansion plans

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Wiggins Teape, arguably Britain's most successful paper maker, has decided to bring forward by several years a decision on the expansion of its ambitious multi-million pound investment in Portugal and Spain.

The move could lead to considerable upheaval in the western European paper market, which is still bedevilled in some sectors with over capacity and depressed prices.

Already, Wiggins Teape's £80 million Iberian pulp-making venture has been watched with interest by the Department of Trade and Industry. It represents the first significant move by Britain's paper industry into Europe, as opposed to purely domestic, integrated production.

A decision will be made, probably within the next two years, on whether to commit further big sums on installing paper machines at the two pulp-making plants to feed the growing army of European customers for the company's printing and writing papers.

Wiggins Teape, part of BAT Industries, has built its position almost entirely on the runaway success of carbonless copying paper and other grades used by business. Faced at home with the ever-rising tide of bulk grade imports, the company has followed a determined path of specialized products and niche marketing.

Wiggins regarded integrated production — from trees to paper in one plant — as insupportable economically in Britain, particularly as the huge, integrated mills of the

Nordic nations dominated the scene.

Its Fort William integrated mill was an early casualty when it was decided that the pulp plant, using Scottish timber, could not be justified.

Then came the opportunity to invest in Soporcel, a 300,000 tonnes-a-year pulp producer on the Atlantic coast of Portugal, north of Lisbon. Wiggins Teape paid £41.25 million in 1985 for a 42 per cent stake in the company and part of the deal was an exchange in paper-making expertise that will lead to the building of a £200 million

Wiggins Teape

(£131 million), 130,000 tonnes-a-year paper mill.

Last year, there was a £42 million buyout of Celulosas de Asturias (Cesasa) in North-west Spain, which has added another 130,000 tonnes a year of pulp capacity to the British company.

Apart from the accession to the European Community of Spain and Portugal, the key to the two investments has been the eucalyptus tree, which grows three times faster than the pines of the northern European forests. It can produce a chemical pulp to rival the best qualities offered by the Scandinavians.

Wiggins Teape, already committed to exploitation of eucalyptus through BAT's Brazilian subsidiary and the largest user of eucalyptus pulp in Europe, saw the opportu-

nity to expand its interests.

Soporcel aims to have 40,000 hectares of eucalyptus planted in the next 10 years. The mill, plus the paper machine, will be the biggest of its type in Europe.

Wiggins said the timing of the investment in paper production would depend largely on market conditions. "As continued growth in demand eats up the current temporary excess capacity in some areas of papermaking, the economics of integrated paper production in Portugal will become increasingly favourable."

On the Spanish front, Wiggins Teape has promised that output of Cesasa will continue to serve existing export customers, but it is clear that the company intends to build a paper mill on the site.

Through its three operations, BAT now has access to nearly 1 million tonnes of eucalyptus pulp a year, a base to rival those of the biggest of the Nordic conglomerates.

Mr John Worledge, Wiggins Teape's chairman and chief executive, is set to announce record profits of about £70 million when the BAT results are released at the end of next month.

The bedrock comprises earnings from the £600 million European carbonless paper market, of which the company controls a third.

BAT's paper operations, including Appleton Papers of the United States, the world's largest producer of carbonless paper, generated £156 million of trading profits in 1985.

## Low & Bonar takes award

The packaging, plastics, textiles and electronics group, Low & Bonar, has won the 1987 Scottish Annual Report prize, a competition set up to find an annual report of outstanding design and presentation, produced by a Scottish registered company or organization. Mr Max Boam, of the design consultant, Valin Pollen, designed the winning report.

One of the judges, Mr Richard Cole-Hamilton, director and chief general manager of Clydesdale Bank, said Low & Bonar won "because of the clear treatment of a very complex business."

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
Mar 87	85.37	85.42	85.35	85.42	3407
Jun 87	85.82	85.82	85.82	85.82	1609
Sep 87	86.02	86.02	86.02	86.02	1609
Dec 87	86.04	86.04	86.04	86.04	260
Mar 88	85.95	85.95	85.95	85.95	4
Jun 88	85.81	85.81	85.81	85.81	4

Previous day's total open interest 17871

Three Month Eurodollar

Mar 87	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
Mar 87	93.41	93.42	93.38	93.42	2768
Jun 87	93.44	93.44	93.38	93.40	4568
Sep 87	93.42	93.43	93.38	93.42	711
Dec 87	93.39	93.39	93.35	93.35	490

US Treasury Bond

Mar 87	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
Mar 87	98.24	98.25	98.15	98.15	4268
Jun 87	97.18	97.18	97.17	97.17	6

Short GR

Mar 87	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
Mar 87	99.32	99.32	99.32	99.32	3
Jun 87	N/T	N/T	N/T	N/T	0

Long GR

Mar 87	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
Mar 87	118.13	118.13	118.01	118.09	13035
Jun 87	118.14	118.14	118.17	118.17	704
Sep 87	N/T	N/T	N/T	N/T	0
Dec 87	N/T	N/T	N/T	N/T	0
Mar 88	118.10	118.10	118.10	118.10	0

FT-SE 100

Mar 87	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
Mar 87	195.00	195.00	194.10	194.25	1340
Jun 87	197.50	197.50	197.40	197.50	14

Previous day's total open interest 18035

Previous day's total open interest 6

Previous day's total open interest 3

Previous day's total open interest 0

Previous day's total open interest 13035

Previous day's total open interest 704

Previous day's total open interest 0

Previous day's total open interest 0

Previous day's total open interest 1340

Previous day's total open interest 14

Previous day's total open interest 1340

Previous day's total open interest 14

Previous day's total open interest 1340

Previous day's total open interest 14

Previous day's total open interest 1340

Previous day's total open interest 14

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Previous day's total open interest 14

Previous day's total open interest 1340

Previous day's total open interest 14

Previous day's total open interest 1340

Previous day's total open interest 14

Previous day's total open interest 1340

Previous day's total open interest 14

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

### STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates day's range	Market rates day's range	1 month	3 months
Yuan	1.5289-1.5340	1.5289-1.5340	1.5289-1.5340
Yen	1.5341-1.5392	1.5341-1.5392	1.5341-1.5392
Yen	1.5393-1.5444	1.5393-1.5444	1.5393-1.5444
Yen	1.5445-1.5496	1.5445-1.5496	1.5445-1.5496
Yen	1.5497-1.5548	1.5497-1.5548	1.5497-1.5548
Yen	1.5549-1.5600	1.5549-1.5600	1.5549-1.5600
Yen	1.5601-1.5652	1.5601-1.5652	1.5601-1.5652
Yen	1.5653-1.5704	1.5653-1.5704	1.5653-1.5704
Yen	1.5705-1.5756	1.5705-1.5756	1.5705-1.5756
Yen	1.5757-1.5808	1.5757-1.5808	1.5757-1.5808
Yen	1.5809-1.5860	1.5809-1.5860	1.5809-1.5860
Yen	1.5861-1.5912	1.5861-1.5912	1.5861-1.5912
Yen	1.5913-1.5964	1.5913-1.5964	1.5913-1.5964
Yen	1.5965-1.6016	1.5965-1.6016	1.5965-1.6016
Yen	1.6017-1.6068	1.6017-1.6068	1.6017-1.6068
Yen	1.6069-1.6120	1.6069-1.6120	1.6069-1.6120
Yen	1.6121-1.6172	1.6121-1.6172	1.6121-1.6172
Yen	1.6173-1.6224	1.6173-1.6224	1.6173-1.6224
Yen	1.6225-1.6276	1.6225-1.6276	1.6225-1.6276
Yen	1.6277-1.6328	1.6277-1.6328	1.6277-1.6328
Yen	1.6329-1.6380	1.6329-1.6380	1.6329-1.6380
Yen	1.6381-1.6432	1.6381-1.6432	1.6381-1.6432
Yen	1.6433-1.6484	1.6433-1.6484	1.6433-1.6484
Yen	1.6485-1.6536	1.6485-1.6536	1.6485-1.6536
Yen	1.6537-1.6588	1.6537-1.6588	1.6537-1.6588
Yen	1.6589-1.6640	1.6589-1.6640	1.6589-1.6640
Yen	1.6641-1.6692	1.6641-1.6692	1.6641-1.6692
Yen	1.6693-1.6744	1.6693-1.6744	1.6693-1.6744
Yen	1.6745-1.6796	1.6745-1.6796	1.6745-1.6796
Yen	1.6797-1.6848	1.6797-1.6848	1.6797-1.6848
Yen	1.6849-1.6900	1.6849-1.6900	1.6849-1.6900
Yen	1.6901-1.6952	1.6901-1.6952	1.6901-1.6952
Yen	1.6953-1.7004	1.6953-1.7004	1.6953-1.7004
Yen	1.7005-1.7056	1.7005-1.7056	1.7005-1.7056
Yen	1.7057-1.7108	1.7057-1.7108	1.7057-1.7108
Yen	1.7109-1.7160	1.7109-1.7160	1.7109-1.7160
Yen	1.7161-1.7212	1.7161-1.7212	1.7161-1.7212
Yen	1.7213-1.7264	1.7213-1.7264	1.7213-1.7264
Yen	1.7265-1.7316	1.7265-1.7316	1.7265-1.7316
Yen	1.7317-1.7368	1.7317-1.7368	1.7317-1.7368
Yen	1.7369-1.7420	1.7369-1.7420	1.7369-1.7420
Yen	1.7421-1.7472	1.7421-1.7472	1.7421-1.7472
Yen	1.7473-1.7524	1.7473-1.7524	1.7473-1.7524
Yen	1.7525-1.7576	1.7525-1.7576	1.7525-1.7576
Yen	1.7577-1.7628	1.7577-1.7628	1.7577-1.7628
Yen	1.7629-1.7680	1.7629-1.7680	1.7629-1.7680
Yen	1.7681-1.7732	1.7681-1.7732	1.7681-1.7732
Yen	1.7733-1.7784	1.7733-1.7784	1.7733-1.7784
Yen	1.7785-1.7836	1.7785-1.7836	1.7785-1.7836
Yen	1.7837-1.7888	1.7837-1.7888	1.7837-1.7888
Yen	1.7889-1.7940	1.7889-1.7940	1.7889-1.7940
Yen	1.7941-1.7992	1.7941-1.7992	1.7941-1.7992
Yen	1.7993-1.8044	1.7993-1.8044	1.7993-1.8044
Yen	1.8045-1.8096	1.8045-1.8096	1.8045-1.8096
Yen	1.8097-1.8148	1.8097-1.8148	1.8097-1.8148
Yen	1.8149-1.8200	1.8149-1.8200	1.8149-1.8200
Yen	1.8201-1.8252	1.8201-1.8252	1.8201-1.8252
Yen	1.8253-1.8304	1.8253-1.8304	1.8253-1.8304
Yen	1.8305-1.8356	1.8305-1.8356	1.8305-1.8356
Yen	1.8357-1.8408	1.8357-1.8408	1.8357-1.8408
Yen	1.8409-1.8460	1.8409-1.8460	1.8409-1.8460
Yen	1.8461-1.8512	1.8461-1.8512	1.8461-1.8512
Yen	1.8513-1.8564	1.8513-1.8564	1.8513-1.8564
Yen	1.8565-1.8616	1.8565-1.8616	1.8565-1.8616
Yen	1.8617-1.8668	1.8617-1.8668	1.8617-1.8668
Yen	1.8669-1.8720	1.8669-1.8720	1.8669-1.8720
Yen	1.8721-1.8772	1.8721-1.8772	1.8721-1.8772
Yen	1.8773-1.8824	1.8773-1.8824	1.8773-1.8824
Yen	1.8825-1.8876	1.8825-1.8876	1.8825-1.8876
Yen	1.8877-1.8928	1.8877-1.8928	1.8877-1.8928
Yen	1.8929-1.8980	1.8929-1.8980	1.8929-1.8980
Yen	1.8981-1.9032	1.8981-1.9032	1.8981-1.9032
Yen	1.9033-1.9084	1.9033-1.9084	1.9033-1.9084
Yen	1.9085-1.9136	1.9085-1.9136	1.9085-1.9136
Yen	1.9137-1.9188	1.9137-1.9188	1.9137-1.9188
Yen	1.9189-1.9240	1.9189-1.9240	1.9189-1.9240
Yen	1.9241-1.9292	1.9241-1.9292	1.9241-1.9292
Yen	1.9293-1.9344	1.9293-1.9344	1.9293-1.9344
Yen	1.9345-1.9396	1.9345-1.9396	1.9345-1.9396
Yen	1.9397-1.9448	1.9397-1.9448	1.9397-1.9448
Yen	1.9449-1.9500	1.9449-1.9500	1.9449-1.9500
Yen	1.9501-1.9552	1.9501-1.9552	1.9501-1.9552
Yen	1.9553-1.9604	1.9553-1.9604	1.9553-1.9604
Yen	1.9605-1.9656	1.9605-1.9656	1.9605-1.9656
Yen	1.9657-1.9708	1.9657-1.9708	1.9657-1.9708
Yen	1.9709-1.9760	1.9709-1.9760	1.9709-1.9760
Yen	1.9761-1.9812	1.9761-1.9812	1.9761-1.9812
Yen	1.9813-1.9864	1.9813-1.9864	1.9813-1.9864
Yen	1.9865-1.9916	1.9865-1.9916	1.9865-1.9916
Yen	1.9917-1.9968	1.9917-1.9968	1.9917-1.9968
Yen	1.9969-2.0020	1.9969-2.0020	1.9969-2.0020
Yen	2.0021-2.0072	2.0021-2.0072	2.0021-2.0072
Yen	2.0073-2.0124	2.0073-2.0124	2.0073-2.0124
Yen	2.0125-2.0176	2.0125-2.0176	2.0125-2.0176
Yen	2.0177-2.0228	2.0177-2.0228	2.0177-2.0228
Yen	2.0229-2.0280	2.0229-2.0280	2.0229-2.0280
Yen	2.0281-2.0332	2.0281-2.0332	2.0281-2.0332
Yen	2.0333-2.0384	2.0333-2.0384	2.0333-2.0384
Yen	2.0385-2.0436	2.0385-2.0436	2.0385-2.0436
Yen	2.0437-2.0488	2.0437-2.0488	2.0437-2.0488
Yen	2.0489-2.0540	2.0489-2.0540	2.0489-2.0540
Yen	2.0541-2.0592	2.0541-2.0592	2.0541-2.0592
Yen	2.0593-2.0644	2.0593-2.0644	2.0593-2.0644
Yen	2.0645-2.0696	2.0645-2.0696	2.0645-2.0696
Yen	2.0697-2.0748	2.0697-2.0748	2.0697-2.0748
Yen	2.0749-2.0800	2.0749-2.0800	2.0749-2.0800
Yen	2.0801-2.0852	2.0801-2.0852	2.0801-2.0852
Yen	2.0853-2.0904	2.0853-2.0904	2.0853-2.0904
Yen	2.0905-2.0956	2.0905-2.0956	2.0905-2.0956
Yen	2.0957-2.1008	2.0957-2.1008	2.0957-2.1008
Yen	2.1009-2.1060	2.1009-2.1060	2.1009-2.1060
Yen	2.1061-2.1112	2.1061-2.1112	2.1061-2.1112
Yen	2.1113-2.1164	2.1113-2.1164	2.1113-2.1164
Yen	2.1165-2.1216	2.1165-2.1216	2.1165-2.1216
Yen	2.1217-2.1268	2.1217-2.1268	2.1217-2.1268
Yen	2.1269-2.1320	2.1269-2.1320	2.1269-2.1320
Yen	2.1321-2.1372	2.1321-2.1372	2.1321-2.1372
Yen	2.1373-2.1424	2.1373-2.1424	2.1373-2.1424
Yen	2.1425-2.1476	2.1425-2.1476	2.1425-2.1476
Yen	2.1477-2.1528	2.1477-2.1528	2.1477-2.1528
Yen	2.1529-2.1580	2.1529-2.1580	2.1529-2.1580
Yen	2.1581-2.1632	2.1581-2.1632	2.1581-2.1632
Yen	2.1633-2.1684	2.1633-2.1684	2.1633-2.1684
Yen	2.1685-2.1736	2.1685-2.1736	2.1685-2.1736
Yen	2.1737-2.1788	2.1737-2.1788	2.1737-2.1788
Yen	2.1789-2.1840	2.1789-2.1840	2.1789-2.1840
Yen	2.1841-2.1892	2.1841-2.1892	2.1841-2.1892
Yen	2.1893-2.1944	2.1893-2.1944	2.1893-2.1944
Yen	2.1945-2.1996	2.1945-2.1996	2.1945-2.1996
Yen	2.1997-2.2048	2.1997-2.2048	2.1997-2.2048
Yen	2.2049-2.2100	2.2049-2.2100	2.2049-2.2100
Yen	2.2101-2.2152	2.2101-2.2152	2.2101-2.2152
Yen	2.2153-2.2204	2.2153-2.2204	2.2153-2.2204
Yen	2.2205-2.2256	2.2205-2.2256	2.2205-2.2256
Yen	2.2257-2.2308	2.2257-2.2308	2.2257-2.2308
Yen	2.2309-2.2360	2.2309-2.2360	2.2309-2.2360
Yen	2.2361-2.2412	2.2361-2.2412	2.2361-2.2412
Yen	2.2413-2.2464	2.2413-2.2464	2.2413-2.2464
Yen	2.2465-2.2516	2.2465-2.2516	2.2465-2.2516
Yen	2.2517-2.2568	2.2517-2.2568	2.2517-2.2568
Yen	2.2569-2.2620	2.2569-2.2620	2.2569-2.2620
Yen	2.2621-2.2672	2.2621-2.2672	2.2621-2.2672
Yen	2.2673-2.2724	2.2673-2.2724	2.2673-2.2724
Yen	2.2725-2.2776	2.2725-2.2776	2.2725-2.2776
Yen	2.2777-2.2828	2.2777-2.2828	2.2777-2.2828
Yen	2.2829-2.2880	2.2829-2.2880	2.2829-2.2880
Yen	2.2881-2.2932	2.2881-2.2932	2.2881-2.2932
Yen	2.2933-2.2984	2.2933-2.2984	2.2933-2.2984
Yen	2.2985-2.3036	2.2985-2.3036	2.2985-2.3036
Yen	2.3037-2.3088	2.3037-2.3088	2.3037-2.3088
Yen	2.3089-2.3140	2.3089-2.3140	2.3089-2.3140
Yen	2.3141-2.3192	2.3141-2.3192	2.3141-2.3192
Yen	2.3193-2.3244	2.3193-2.3244	2.3193-2.3244
Yen	2.3245-2.3296	2.3245-2.3296	2.3245-2.3296
Yen	2.3297-2.3348	2.3297-2.3348	2.3297-2.3348
Yen	2.3349-2.3400	2.3349-2.3400	2.3349-2.3400
Yen	2.3401-2.3452	2.3401-2.3452	2.3401-2.3452
Yen	2.3453-2.3504	2.3453-2.3504	2.3453-2.3504
Yen	2.3505-2.3556	2.3505-2.3556	2.3505-2.3556
Yen	2.3557-2.3608	2.3557-2.3608	2.3557-2.3608
Yen	2.3609-2.3660	2.3609-2.3660	2.3609-2.3660
Yen	2.3661-2.3712	2.3661-2.3712	2.3661-2.3712
Yen	2.3713-2.3764	2.3713-2.3764	2.3713-2.3764
Yen	2.3765-2.3816	2.3765-2.3816	2.3765-2.3816
Yen	2.3817-2.3868	2.3817-2.3868	2.3817-2.3868
Yen	2.3869-2.3920	2.3869-2.3920	2.3869-2.3920
Yen	2.3921-2.3972	2.3921-2.3972	2.3921-2.3972
Yen	2.3973-2.4024	2.3973-2.4024	2.3973-2.4024
Yen	2.4025-2.4076	2.4025-2.4076	2.4025-2.4076
Yen	2.4077-2.4128	2.4077-2.4128	2.4077-2.4128
Yen	2.4129-2.4180	2.4129-2.4180	2.4129-2.4180
Yen	2.4181-2.4232	2.4181-2.4232	2.4181-2.4232
Yen	2.4233-2.4284	2.4233-2.4284	2.4233-2.4284
Yen	2.4285-2.4336	2.4285-2.4336	2.4285-2.4336
Yen	2.4337-2.4388	2.4337-2.4388	2.4337-2.4388
Yen	2.4389-2.4440	2.4389-2.4440	2.4389-2.4440
Yen	2.4441-2.4492	2.4441-2.4492	2.4441-2.4492
Yen	2.4493-2.4544	2.4493-2.4544	2.4493-2.4544
Yen	2.4545-2.4596	2.4545-2.4596	2.4545-2.4596
Yen	2.4597-2.4648	2.4597-2.4648	2.4597-2.4648
Yen	2.4649-2.4700	2.4649-2.4700	2.4649-2.4700
Yen	2.4701-2.4752	2.4701-2.4752	2.4701-2.4752
Yen	2.4753-2.4804	2.4753-2.4804	2.4753-2.4804
Yen	2.4805-2.4856	2.4805-2.4856	2.4805-2.4856
Yen	2.4857-2.4908	2.4857-2.4908	2.4857-2.4908
Yen	2.4909-2.4960	2.4909-2.4960	2.4909-2.4960
Yen	2.4961-2.5012	2.4961-2.5012	2.4961-2.5012
Yen	2.5013-2.5064	2.5013-2.5064	2.5013-2.5064
Yen	2.5065-2.5116	2.5065-2.5116	2.5065-2.5116
Yen	2.5117-2.5168	2.5117-2.5168	2.5117-2



## Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Devenish (A)	Breweries	
2	Elm	Draperies	
3	Dunhill	Draperies	
4	Whitbread (A) (as)	Breweries	
5	Asoc Fisheries	Foods	
6	Arlan	Electricals	
7	Island Frozen	Foods	
8	Thames TV	Cinema/TV	
9	Joseph (Leopold)	Draperies	
10	Woodworth (as)	Draperies	
11	Bamro	Industrial A-D	
12	Metec	Electricals	
13	Hillards	Foods	
14	Bank of Ireland	Banks/Discount	
15	Bank of Scotland	Banks/Discount	
16	Bell Bros	Building/Roads	
17	AB Elect	Electricals	
18	McAlpine (Alfred)	Building/Roads	
19	Canning (W)	Chemicals/Plas	
20	Chamberlain & Hill	Industrial A-D	
21	Lang (J)	Building/Roads	
22	Menzies (John)	Draperies	
23	Micro BS	Electricals	
24	Home Farm	Foods	
25	Schroders	Banks/Discount	
26	File Indmar	Industrial E-K	
27	Personson	Building/Roads	
28	Edno	Industrial E-K	
29	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
30	Br Vita	Industrial A-D	
31	Dunmo	Electricals	
32	Abbey	Building/Roads	
33	CAP Co	Electricals	
34	Jarvis (J) & Sons	Building/Roads	
35	Chrysalis	Leisure	
36	STC (as)	Electricals	
37	Volca	Electricals	
38	Allied Colloids	Chemicals/Plas	
39	Medminster	Leisure	
40	Warrington (T)	Building/Roads	
41	Samachon Co	Leisure	
42	Uit Scientific	Electricals	
43	Booker	Foods	
44	Vodafone Chem	Chemicals/Plas	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

## BRITISH FUNDS

1986 High Low Stock Price Change %

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
100	100	100	100	100	0	0
101	101	101	101	101	0	0
102	102	102	102	102	0	0
103	103	103	103	103	0	0
104	104	104	104	104	0	0
105	105	105	105	105	0	0
106	106	106	106	106	0	0
107	107	107	107	107	0	0
108	108	108	108	108	0	0
109	109	109	109	109	0	0
110	110	110	110	110	0	0
111	111	111	111	111	0	0
112	112	112	112	112	0	0
113	113	113	113	113	0	0
114	114	114	114	114	0	0
115	115	115	115	115	0	0
116	116	116	116	116	0	0
117	117	117	117	117	0	0
118	118	118	118	118	0	0
119	119	119	119	119	0	0
120	120	120	120	120	0	0

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
101	101	101	101	101	0	0
102	102	102	102	102	0	0
103	103	103	103	103	0	0
104	104	104	104	104	0	0
105	105	105	105	105	0	0
106	106	106	106	106	0	0
107	107	107	107	107	0	0
108	108	108	108	108	0	0
109	109	109	109	109	0	0
110	110	110	110	110	0	0
111	111	111	111	111	0	0
112	112	112	112	112	0	0
113	113	113	113	113	0	0
114	114	114	114	114	0	0
115	115	115	115	115	0	0
116	116	116	116	116	0	0
117	117	117	117	117	0	0
118	118	118	118	118	0	0
119	119	119	119	119	0	0
120	120	120	120	120	0	0

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
101	101	101	101	101	0	0
102	102	102	102	102	0	0
103	103	103	103	103	0	0
104	104	104	104	104	0	0
105	105	105	105	105	0	0
106	106	106	106	106	0	0
107	107	107	107	107	0	0
108	108	108	108	108	0	0
109	109	109	109	109	0	0
110	110	110	110	110	0	0
111	111	111	111	111	0	0
112	112	112	112	112	0	0
113	113	113	113	113	0	0
114	114	114	114	114	0	0
115	115	115	115	115	0	0
116	116	116	116	116	0	0
117	117	117	117	117	0	0
118	118	118	118	118	0	0
119	119	119	119	119	0	0
120	120	120	120	120	0	0

## UNDATED

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
101	101	101	101	101	0	0
102	102	102	102	102	0	0
103	103	103	103	103	0	0
104	104	104	104	104	0	0
105	105	105	105	105	0	0
106	106	106	106	106	0	0
107	107	107	107	107	0	0
108	108	108	108	108	0	0
109	109	109	109	109	0	0
110	110	110	110	110	0	0
111	111	111	111	111	0	0
112	112	112	112	112	0	0
113	113	113	113	113	0	0
114	114	114	114	114	0	0
115	115	115	115	115	0	0
116	116	116	116	116	0	0
117	117	117	117	117	0	0
118	118	118	118	118	0	0
119	119	119	119	119	0	0
120	120	120	120	120	0	0

## INDEX-LINKED

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
101	101	101	101	101	0	0
102	102	102	102	102	0	0
103	103	103	103	103	0	0
104	104	104	104	104	0	0
105	105	105	105	105	0	0
106	106	106	106	106	0	0
107	107	107	107	107	0	0
108	108	108	108	108	0	0
109	109	109	109	109	0	0
110	110	110	110	110	0	0
111	111	111	111	111	0	0
112	112	112	112	112	0	0
113	113	113	113	113	0	0
114	114	114	114	114	0	0
115	115	115	115	115	0	0
116	116	116	116	116	0	0
117	117	117	117	117	0	0
118	118	118	118	118	0	0
119	119	119	119	119	0	0
120	120	120	120	120	0	0

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
101	101	101	101	101	0	0
102	102	102	102	102	0	0
103	103	103	103	103	0	0
104	104	104	104	104	0	0
105	105	105	105	105	0	0
106	106	106	106	106	0	0
107	107	107	107	107	0	0
108	108	108	108	108	0	0
109	109	109	109	109	0	0
110	110	110	110	110	0	0
111	111	111	111	111	0	0
112	112	112	112	112	0	0
113	113	113	113	113	0	0
114	114	114	114	114	0	0
115	115	115	115	115	0	0
116	116	116	116	116	0	0
117	117	117	117	117	0	0
118	118	118	118	118	0	0
119	119	119	119	119	0	0
120	120	120	120	120	0	0

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Advance continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began February 9. Dealings end Friday. Contango day next Monday. Settlement day March 2. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks, volumes are on page 22.

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
101	101	101	101	101	0	0
102	102	102	102	102	0	0
103	103	103	103	103	0	0
104	104	104	104	104	0	0
105	105	105	105	105	0	0
106	106	106	106	106	0	0
107	107	107	107	107	0	0
108	108	108	108	108	0	0
109	109	109	109	109	0	0
110	110	110	110	110	0	0
111	111	111	111	111	0	0
112	112	112	112	112	0	0
113	113	113	113	113	0	0
114	114	114	114	114	0	0
115	115	115	115	115	0	0
116	116	116	116	116	0	0
117	117	117	117	117	0	0
118	118	118	118	118	0	0
119	119	119	119	119	0	0
120	120	120	120	120	0	0

BREWERIES						
377	101	101	101	101	0	0
378	102	102	102	102	0	0
379	103	103	103	103	0	0
380	104	104	104	104	0	0
381	105	105	105	105	0	0
382	106	106	106	106	0	0
383	107	107	107	107	0	0
384	108	108	108	108	0	0
385	109	109	109	109	0	0
386	110	110	110	110	0	0
387	111	111	111	111	0	0
388	112	112	112	112	0	0
389	113	113	113	113	0	0
390	114	114	114	114	0	0
391	115	115	115	115	0	0
392	116	116	116	116	0	0
393	117	117	117	117	0	0
394	118	118	118	118	0	0
395	119	119	119	119	0	0
396	120	120	120	120	0	0
397	121	121	121	121	0	0
398	122	122	122	122	0	0
399	123	123	123	123	0	0
400	124	124	124	124	0	0
401	125	125	125	125	0	0
402	126	126	126	126	0	0
403	127	127	127	127	0	0
404	128	128	128	128	0	0
405	129	129	129	129	0	0
406	130	130	130	130	0	0
407	131	131	131	131	0	0
408	132	132	132	132	0	0
409	133	133	133	133	0	0
410	134	134	134	134	0	0
411	135	135	135	135	0	0
412	136	136	136	136	0	0
413	137	137	137	137	0	0
414	138	138	138	138	0	0
415	139	139	139	139	0	0
416	140	140	140	140	0	0
417	141	141	141	141	0	0
418	142	142	142	142	0	0
419	143	143	143	143	0	0
420	144	144	144	144	0	0
421	145	145	145	145	0	0
422	146	146	146	146	0	0
423	147	147	147	147	0	0
424	148	148	148	148	0	0
425	149	149	149	149	0	0
426	150	150	150	150	0	0
427	151	151	151	151	0	0
428	152	152	152	152	0	0
429	153	153	153	153	0	0
430	154	154	154	154	0	0
431	155	155	155	155	0	0
432	156	156	156	156	0	0
433	157	157	157	157	0	0
434	158	158	158	158	0	0
435	159	159	159	159	0	0
436	160	160	160	160	0	0
437	161	161	161	161	0	0
438	162	162	162	162	0	0
439	163	163	163	163	0	0
440	164	164	164	164	0	0
441	165	165	165	165	0	0
442	166	166	166	166	0	0
443	167	167	167	167	0	0
444	168	168	168	168	0	0
445	169	169	169	169	0	0
446	170	170	170	170	0	0
447	171	171	171	171	0	0
448	172	172	172	172	0	0
449	173	173	173	173	0	0
450	174	174	174	174	0	0
451	175	175	175	175	0	0
452	176	176	176	176	0	0
453	177	177	177	177	0	0
454	178	178	178	178	0	0
455	179	179	179	179	0	0
456	180	180	180	180	0	0
457	181	181	181	181	0	0
458	182	182	182	182	0	0
459	183	183	183	183	0	0
460	184	184	184	184	0	0
461	185	185	185	185	0	0
462	186	186	186	186	0	0
463	187	187	187	187	0	0
464	188	188	188	188	0	0
465	189	189	189	189	0	0
466	190	190	190	190	0	0
467	191	191	191	191	0	0
468	192	192	192	192	0	0
469	193	193	193	193	0	0
470	194	194	194	194	0	0
471	195	195	195	195	0	0
472	196	196	196	196	0	0
473	197	197	197	197	0	0
474	198	198	198	198	0	0
475	199	199	199	199	0	0
476	200	200	200	200	0	0
477	201	201	201	201	0	0
478	202	202	202	202	0	0
479	203	203	203	203	0	0
480	204	204	204	204	0	0
481	205	205	205	205	0	0
482	206	206	206	206	0	0
483	207	207	207	207	0	0
484	208	208	208	208	0	0
485	209	209	209	209	0	0
486	210	210	210	210	0	0
487	211	211	211	211	0	0
488	212	212	212	212	0	0
489	213	213	213	213	0	0
490	214	214	214	214	0	0
491	215	215	215	215	0	0
492	216	216	216	216	0	0
493	217	217	217	217	0	0
494	218	218	218	218	0	0
495	219	219	219	219	0	0
496	220	220	220	220	0	0
497	221	221	221	221	0	0
498	222	222	222	222	0	0
499	223	223	223	223	0	0
500	224	224	224	224	0	0
501	225	225	225	225	0	0
502	226	226	226	226	0	0
503	227	227	227	227	0	0
504	228	228	228	228	0	0
505	229	229	229	229	0	0
506	230	230	230	230	0	0
507	231	231	231	231	0	0
508	232	232	232	232	0	0
509	233	233	233	233	0	0
510	234	234	234	234	0	0
511	235	235	235	235	0	0
512	236	236	236	236	0	0
513	237	237	237	237	0	0
514	238	238	238	238	0	0
515	239	239	239	239	0	0
516	240	240	240	240	0	0
517	241	241	241	241	0	0
518	242	242	242	242	0	0
519	243	243	243	243	0	0
520	244	244	244	244	0	0
521	245	245	245	245	0	0
522	246	246	246	246	0	0
523	247	247	247	247	0	0
524	248	248	248	248	0	0
525	249	249	249	249	0	0
526	250	250	250	250	0	0
527	251	251	251	251	0	0
528	252	252	252	252	0	0
529	253	253	253	253	0	0
530	254	254	254	254	0	0
531	255	255	255	255	0	0
532	256	256	256	256	0	0
533	257	257	257	257	0	0
534	258	258	258	258	0	0
535	259	259	259	259	0	0
536	260	260	260	260	0	0
537	261	261	261	261	0	0
538	262	262	262	262	0	0
539	263	263	263	263	0	0
540	264	264	264	264	0	0
541	265	265	265	265	0	0
542	266	266	266	266	0	0
543	267	267	267	267	0	0
544	268	268	268	268	0	0
545	269	269	269	269	0	0
546	270	270	270	270	0	0
547	271	271	271	271	0	0
548	272	272	272	272	0	0
549	273	273	273	273	0	0
550	274	274	274	274	0	0
551	275	275	275	275	0	0
552	276	276	276	276	0	0
553	277	277	277	277	0	0
554	278	278	278	278	0	0
555	279	279	279	279	0	0
556	280	280	280	280	0	0
557	281	281	281	281	0	0
558	282	282	282	282	0	0
559	283	283	283	283	0	0
560	284	284	284	284	0	0
561	285	285	285	285	0	0
562	286	286	286	286	0	0
563	287	287	287	287	0	0
564	288	288	288	288	0	0
565	289	289	289	289	0	0
566	290	290	290	290	0	0
567	291	291	291	291	0	0
568	292	292	292	292	0	0
569	293	293	293	293	0	0
570	294	294	294	294	0	0
571	295	295	295	295	0	0
572	296	296	296	296	0	0
573	297	297	297	297	0	0
574	298	298	298	298	0	0
575	299	299	299	299	0	0
576	300	300	300	300	0	0
577	301	301	301	301	0	0
578	302	302	302	302	0	0
579	303	303	303	303	0	0
580	304	304	304	304	0	0
581	305	305	305	305	0	0
582	306	306	306	306	0	0
583	307	307	307	307	0	0
584	308	308	308	308	0	0
585	309	309	309	309	0	0
586	310	310	310	310	0	0
587	311	311	311	311	0	0
588	312	312	312	312	0	0
589	313	313	313	313	0	0
590	314	314	314	314	0	0
591	315	315	315	315	0	0
592	316	316	316	316	0	0
593	317	317	317	317	0	0
594	318	318	318	318	0	0
595	319	319	319	319	0	0
596	320	320	320	320	0	0
597	321	321	321	321	0</	



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## THE ANTIQUES WORLD

## Sunday is the best day for the fair

By Haon Mallabes  
The organizing of antique fairs has become a considerable business over the past few years. Scarcely a month passes without new ones appearing, whether in the grand London hotels or the utilitarian surroundings of the village hall. The month in view opens with the London Antique Dealers' Fair, which is at the Café Royal until Sunday evening, and with the fourth annual Park Lane Arms and Armour Fair at the Dorchester on Friday and Saturday.

Sunday is a favourite day for this type of trading, and seven fairs have come to my attention so far on March 1. It will be the last day of the Harrogate Fair at the Crown Hotel, and the second and last of one at Hinchinbroke House, Huntingdon. There will also be one-day events at Rainham, Essex; the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch; the Gloucester Hotel in Harrington Gardens, London SW7; Battersea Town Hall, and at the Commodore International, Nottingham. No doubt this list could be extended greatly.

Collectors of ceramics are well catered for in the sale rooms this month. Sotheby's have British wares on February 24, including a 40-lot collection of blue and white mugs by various factories, and Continental, notably Italian maiolica, Meissen and German stoneware, on March 17. At Christie's the equivalent British sale is on February 23, and on March 9 and 10, there will be much porcelain in what the auctioneers expect to be their "best-ever" sale of Japanese works of art.

The star lot here should be the Kakiemon hexagonal jar and cover, in perfect condition. Such pieces have been known in British collections since the seventeenth century, and they became known as "Hampshire Court vases". This one has an estimate of between £40,000 and £60,000. There are yet more British and Continental ceramics at Phillips on March 11, including a rare pair of Vincennes straining spoons.

Lawrence of Crewe have pottery and porcelain, together with glass and oriental works of art, in a good-quality sale tomorrow morning, and Beames will offer similar wares in Torquay on February 26. I have long loved the mezzotints made by Robert Earle after the fruit and flower paintings of Jan Van Huysum. In the Lawrence sale there is an oddity which takes things a stage further. It is a Flight, Barr & Barr porcelain plaque after the Earle flower print.

Phillips have mementoes of two beautiful women on offer. In a sale of



La Morgue, an 1854 etching by Charles Meyron

jewels on February 24, there is a late Victorian heart-shaped pendant, mounted with an opal and in a diamond surround. This, together with a gold and ruby lipstick case, belonged to Dame Anna Neale. Then, in a sale of embroideries, costume and lace on March 12, there is a flounce of late seventeenth century Venetian bobbin lace, which was bought by Effie Milais while she was still married to John Ruskin and is being sold by a Milais grand-daughter.

Another lot, which will be offered by Phillips on February 25, fills me with nostalgia for those most elegant of cigarettes, Murati's Ariston Filtré ("as smoked by royalty and the nobility"). In 1905 B. Murati & Sons presented a

## Mementoes of two beautiful women

silver trophy to the Motor Cycle Union of Ireland for a race from one end of the country to the other; in 1909 it was won outright and never replaced. It is a whimsical statuette of a winged and laureate goddess seated on a motor bike, and it could make as much as £8,000.

On March 18 Christie's are offering a watch which sank a fleet and thus provoked the development of the marine chronometer, and the establishment of Greenwich Mean Time. The inaccuracy of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel's watch in 1707 meant that his navigation was faulty, and his fleet was lost on the Scillies. The striking clock-watch by George Tyler was recovered and returned to his family. It is now expected to make about £2,000.

On March 5, Christie's South Kensington will have sold off some rather more precise instruments. The Wheatstone Laboratory from King's College, London. Wheatstone was a prolific inventor, and Professor of Experimental

Philosophy from 1834. Among his instruments is a Helmholtz tangent galvanometer by Elliott Brothers of the Strand which could make up to £700.

Other rarified sales and collections in the early part of March include a couple of dozen blunderbusses, and coaching carriages at Sotheby's on March 4. Most of them come from a collection that was assembled from well-known dealers and auction houses during the 1950s and 1960s. One is cautiously described as "possibly unique". It is a combination flintlock walking-stick gun, blunderbuss and pistol, dating from around 1780. It could sell for up to £2,000.

Most of the toys and trifles mentioned so far were intended for adults. On February 26, in Glasgow, Christie's have some which were originally meant for children — although the grown-ups will no doubt snatch these, too. There are two throbbed rocking horses, one early nineteenth century, which could sell for up to £2,000, and the other Victorian. There is also a particularly luxurious Bing tinsle clockwork car, a Phaeton of 1908, which should make £1,500.

This year Agnew's of Bond Street are breaking with the tradition of 113 years and holding their watercolour exhibition for a month from March 2, rather than in January. For those who have recovered from last month's fair, the treats include some fine Gainsborough drawings and pages from three Turner sketchbooks.

The next day, up the road at 39-42, New Bond Street, Garton & Cooke will be opening an exhibition of the etchings of one of France's greatest print-makers, Charles Meyron (1821-1888). He was the bastard of an English doctor and a dancer at the Opera, and after a life of poverty he died mad. He inherited a great sense of drama from his mother, and "found emotion where others saw only stones". I would urge anyone who loves prints to visit this show, which runs until March 27.

## Antiques and collectables

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Our client has yet to find the true professional he needs. Canadian company with dealings in the financial world has an opening for a PA, aged 30+, to assist 2 Directors. You will be working in a dedicated to long hours and possesses the necessary social graces. Skills 80/50. Masterlock Recruitment B38-1718

INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS  
£14,000 + good package

The newly appointed Managing Director of this highly respected investment bank in W1 needs a professional P.A. to whom he can delegate with total confidence. You will be providing full board level secretarial back up and should have the ability to run the office smoothly in his absence. Immaculate presentation, excellent skills (100/60/WP) and top level experience essential. Age 30-45. Superb offices overlooking the park. Please telephone 434 4512.

## Crone Corkill

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

50% ADMIN  
to £12,000

Your organisational skills will be used within this successful, friendly property company. The diversity of the job offers plenty of involvement from a boss who is good at delegating. There is plenty of challenge and responsibility in this small and friendly company. 100/50 skills needed. Please telephone 01 240 3531.

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants

18 Grosvenor Street London W1

WEST END ART  
GALLERY

requires Assistant/Secretary confident to deal with clients. Ability to speak one continental language plus the use of a word processor an asset. Tel: 839-6223.

CO. CAR  
ADMINISTRATOR

c.£11,000

The Head Office of the Public Co. has a vacancy for an experienced Secretary/PA Administrator. Also a local percentage of the annual profits. PA duties (typing) only for the Corporate Secretary. Must be a good typist (80/50) and able to use a word processor. Skills 80/50. Apply in first instance to: Mrs Hodgson 393 3533

WE HAVE A TALL  
ORDER...

We need someone who is cheerful bright and flexible, aged 19-24, with good secretarial skills and a basic knowledge of word, to assist our team in the day to day running of a gallery company. Please ring Julie Gwynne at Gwynne Gwynne Co. agency on 01 404 4780 for further details.

GALLERY/ADMIN  
ASSISTANT

Capable, energetic person to help with sales of contemporary original prints and custom picture framing. Typing essential. Excellent prospects for person with managerial potential. Salary negotiable. Telephone Judith, The Range Gallery 935 1114.

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See me £12,000 + bonus lots of  
S/H acc to £10,500 + bonus.  
Scope for advancement.  
80/50 + bonus.  
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Continued on next page

CAREY STREET  
If only we'd had a  
secretary from



Senior Secretaries



# LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

## Personal Secretaries

a dynamic setting for your career.

Central London up to £10,500

Mobile Communications is one of British Telecom's fastest-growing businesses - and the ideal setting for go-ahead secretaries to develop highly rewarding careers.

We are looking for a number of ambitious people to provide first-class secretarial support to some of our senior managers. You'll be responsible for a wide range of duties, often including varied administration work.

It's a professional but relaxed and friendly environment, with plenty of scope for you to learn new skills. And the support and training you'll receive means your career prospects couldn't be better.

To apply, you'll need to have RSA III - or

equivalent - audio and typing, together with good word processor skills. Ideally you will already have experience in a similar role, but just as important are a committed and flexible approach and the ability to work well under pressure.

Starting salary is up to £10,500 - depending on qualifications and experience. An attractive benefits package includes: season ticket loan, subsidised restaurant facilities, pension and share schemes.

Please write, with full CV, to: Dominic Halpin, Mobile Communications Personnel, 3rd Floor, Tower Block, Mobile House, Euston Square, London NW1 2DN.



## PROFITABLE EXPERIENCE

By coming to MacBlain Nash you can profit from your experience, and cash in on ours. As one of London's leading temporary agencies for top level secretaries we can offer you a wide range of senior assignments.

We pay the full market rate and, in addition, offer a non-contributory holiday pay scheme and free word processor cross training.

It'll be a profitable experience for you when you call Sally Dowson or Vanessa Horsfall.

Carrington House, 130 Regent Street, LONDON W1 Tel: 01-439 0601 (Entrance in Regent Place above Iberia Airways)



## First Class Administrator Television Audience Research Central London

The Independent Television Companies Association plays a major role in the measurement of audience appreciation of television programmes, by co-ordinating the research requirements of the 15 ITV companies.

We are now looking for an assistant to be responsible for the routine running of the research office, reporting to the Research Co-ordinator.

You will circulate and collate data, check and reformat questionnaires from companies, check and monitor programme schedules and carry out a variety of other tasks to ensure that the office runs smoothly.

Ideally, you will be an experienced secretary or administrator, with sound WP and typing ability, excellent written and verbal communication skills, an ability to act on your initiative and a methodical and organised approach to your work.

We offer an attractive salary, with excellent benefits including five weeks' holiday.

If interested, please write enclosing your curriculum vitae, by 27 February 1987 to: The Personnel Officer, Independent Television Companies Association Ltd, Knighton House, 56 Mortimer Street, London, W1N 8AN.

We are an equal opportunity employer.



## EXECUTIVE SEARCH - ST. JAMES'S

£11,000 +

Dealing in the Middle East and Energy Practices, the Executive Director of this leading Executive Search Firm requires a high calibre secretary. Good audio typing and W.P. skills, organisational ability and a flexible attitude are essential. We are offering excellent benefits to the right person. Apply in writing enclosing C.V. to:

Administration Manager  
24 St. James's Square,  
London SW1Y 4HZ  
Tel: 01 839 7788

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

### A PART-TIME TOP SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENT

ARE YOU "a good organiser and administrator?" "tactful, discreet and diplomatic, even under pressure?" "a skilled shorthand secretary with word processing experience, used to working at a senior management level."

If so, you could be the person we are looking for to assist Barnet's Leader of the Council in fulfilling his civic functions.

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE LEADER

(24½ hours per week)  
SALARY: £6,976 - £8,172  
per annum inclusive

This post has recently been created to provide secretarial assistance to the Leader of the Council in relation to his civic role. Your responsibilities will include:

- handling correspondence, initiating and signing it as appropriate;
- maintaining the Leader's diary of appointments, arranging dates of meetings etc.
- maintaining a filing system, updating information sources and undertaking limited research
- attending meetings to take minutes

The position involves a good deal of contact with Councilors, other Council Departments and members of outside organisations, as well as members of the public.

Minimum shorthand and typing speeds of 110 w.p.m. and 65 w.p.m. respectively are required for this post.

The working times are open to negotiation but you may also be required to work outside of normal working hours from time to time.

Closing date: 5th March 1987 Ref. 600/160.

Application forms and further particulars from the Recruitment Office, London Borough of Barnet, 16/17 Gendine Square, Broad Street, Hendon, London NW4 2AE. Telephone 01-202 8282, ext. 424 (01 202 6602 outside office hours).



## Secretary

SW1

This is an opportunity for a mature, well educated person, ideally aged 35-50, to take up a fresh Secretarial challenge.

Our client, a well known public company operating in worldwide markets, needs just such a person to join a small London Office. In this post, you will act in a support role to the Deputy Chairman's Secretary. This will involve you in a variety of general administrative, typing and secretarial duties.

To be considered you should be a Secretary, with tact and professional poise, a pleasant telephone manner and a helpful but efficient approach. If you

have some shorthand skills and you live within the immediate London area, so much the better.

On offer are a range of fringe benefits and an attractive salary. To apply, please write with full CV to Austin Knight Advertising Limited, 17 St Helen's Place, London EC3A 6AS. Please quote Ref. AHS/9598 on the envelope.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter.



## GERMAN AND DUTCH TO £14,000 + BANKING BENEFITS

On behalf of a prestigious international investment bank in EC2, we are looking for top flight P.A.s with fluent German or Dutch, to work in a variety of departments. Working on your own initiative much of the time, your excellent command of languages will be used extensively in client liaison. Good typing essential, shorthand preferred. Excellent packages include mortgage subsidies + paid overtime. Please telephone 588 3535.

## Crone Corkill RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### £15,000 A Good Investment!

Investment Assistant/Secretary to the MD of a prestigious investment management firm in St James'. Stock Exchange experience essential + numeracy, initiative and secretarial skills.

### £18,000 neg Admin/Secretary

You have a track record in office administration, can supervise staff, cover for the Personnel Manager when necessary, and in all, handle a heavy admin load + provide confidential secretarial back-up to the Admin Director.

## SECRETARIES PLUS

### £9,500 + mortgage Million Dollar Marketing

Good natured secretary, 20's, with 90+ shorthand for the International Marketing Director + Assistants of a major bank dealing with mega-wealthy private clients. Excellent benefits. £10,000

### Market Research

No shorthand - just good WP skills and a lively manner for the Director + Research Executive of a go-ahead Covent Garden Company. Interesting and varied work. Age 24-32.

## P.A. to Managing Director

South Herts. circa £10K plus benefits

This U.K. subsidiary of an Italian multinational confectionary manufacturer is undergoing rapid and successful expansion.

The Managing Director wishes to appoint a P.A. to manage all aspects of his hectic business schedule, often in his absence. You will need good shorthand and typing skills, together with some knowledge of spoken Italian. Organisational ability, initiative and discretion are also required for this varied role. The age range envisaged is late twenties to mid thirties.

The location is in pleasant surroundings with access to the Metropolitan line. Benefits include luncheon vouchers and PPP. Please apply, in confidence, quoting ref 2944/T to Bernadette Laffey at Charles Barker MS1, 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA. Tel: 01-834 1143.

## CHARLES BARKER

SELECTION-SEARCH-ADVERTISING

## LEGAL EAGLES

TO £11,000 + MAJOR BENEFITS

This leading City Law Firm seeks experienced secretaries for a number of its departments. So, whatever your special interest - Litigation, Shipping, Corporate Finance, Conveyancing - there is an exciting opportunity to indulge. You'll be fully involved in a secretarial/administrative role, where your legal expertise will be fully utilised. Major benefits are:

- £8-annual Salary review
- PPP
- Luncheon Vouchers and STL
- Are you a Legal Eagle?
- Call Londona Outley or Kathleen Foy on 01 439 0022 at 11 Ludgate Circus, London EC4

## KINGSWAY RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

TEMPORARY STAFF SPECIALISTS

## PROGRESS NOT OF SECRETARIAL £3,000 PLUS

Turn with a broker to organize the day, thereby keeping the staff. You start as PA and progress quickly with bonuses and reviews.

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## BE OUR VALENTINES!

LOVE! £12,500

You'll love working for this International Partner in the City. Excellent Shorthand, Audio and WP will be the way to his heart, and necessary to cope with wide ranging Secretarial and Administrative tasks. A second language will be useful but not essential in the Senior post. Ref (A) 562/1306.

CRUSH! £11,000

An early finish to the day means a Senior Secretary with Shorthand/Audio will miss the rush-hour crush. Local experience is essential for a Liverpool Street commuter. Ref (B) 558/1502.

PERFECT! £10,485

This Higher Executive will help to administer travel grant schemes, and use excellent Secretarial skills to handle a volume of correspondence. Travel arrangements will be highlighted and you must be able to spend under pressure. Ref: (S) 551/1407.

SHARING! £10,000

In our opinion, a Secretary with organizing ability will research this position and discover it's six monthly profit sharing scheme. A Senior Director will interview mature applicants, preferably with WP skills, who want to get into Marketing. Ref (S) 552/0706.

BOXED! £10,000

Infinite patience coupled with a strong personality and diplomacy are the Research Assistant's main virtues. An experienced Administrator with Typing ability and a good command of written English will be suitable to take on Office Administration in the media world. An exciting life and plenty of benefits from Ref: (D4) 551/1402.

TEMPS URGENT!

All categories needed for special assignments... other short or long-term to suit your needs... at the highest rates yet for skilled professionals. Phone or call in at one of the branches below.

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## DRAKE PERSONNEL

### GRADUATE CAREER OPPORTUNITY £10,500

This could be the beginning of a career in executive search. The prestigious international company deal with a multitude of senior executives and are seeking someone to work as a Research Assistant. The ideal candidate will have some secretarial experience, together with excellent communication skills and a keen eye for detail. Top company benefits and excellent conditions make this an opportunity not to be missed. Please apply today on 01-845 9767 today.

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## THE WORK SHOP RECRUITMENT COMPANY

### Chelsea Chic

£9,000  
Join the exciting and fast-moving world of outdoor advertising with this young Chelsea Company. A real team environment offering excellent prospects and lots of involvement. Liaising with clients and advertising agencies, you must have an excellent telephone manner and a bright outgoing personality. Some work experience and good skills (80/50) requested. Age 20+. Please telephone 01-409 1322.

## Secretary c £10K

The Leading Hotels of the World, a marketing and reservations consortium for some 210 deluxe hotels, requires an experienced secretary for their General Manager - Europe, based in their London office.

The successful applicant will have good shorthand/typing skills. Efficiency, accuracy and level-headedness are vital, together with a good speaking voice and smart appearance. Applications in confidence to:

Andrew Byrne  
Operations Manager - Europe  
The Leading Hotels of the World  
15 New Bridge Street  
London EC4V 6AU

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## Upmarket Temping

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This week, join an exclusive and up-and-coming mobile elite. The pick of London's prestige jobs. Rewards that pay full recognition to excellence. And something more. Long-term career growth. Financially our pay structure reflects your development. So no our training unit, where without charge or obligation you can bring yourself up to date on the latest in WP. Find out more about upmarket temping. Call 01-493 5787.

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A new position with a famous name in subsidiary of a top British leisure group - Sec/PA at board director level, setting up your own systems from scratch. Much phoning, diary keeping and frequent travel arranged. Only 30% shy of your previous work goes elsewhere, but at 100/60 w.p.m. with w.p. If you're smart, educated and organized, it could pay you £11,000 - plus to start. King

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## KINGSWAY ARE RECRUITING TOP RECRUITERS

If you are already a Recruitment Consultant or believe that you have the ability to be one, then Kingsway Recruitment Consultants would like to talk to you. We are inviting ambitious people to join us on Thursday 19th February between 5 - 7.30 pm for an informal chat over a glass of wine to discuss the numerous career opportunities that our Group can offer you.

You'll find us at 145 Oxford Street, W1, corner Berkeley St - Oxford St (off Tottenham Ct Rd Tube). Tel: 01 434 8994.

Recruitment Consultancy experience is an advantage but you will have a successful commercial background, probably gained in a fast moving sales environment.

No appointment necessary. If you are unable to attend, please send CV to the above address for the attention of Paul Jacobs.

KINGSWAY RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## DRAKE

### OFFICE OVERLOAD CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITY

We are one of the world's foremost Recruitment Consultants. We are seeking a highly motivated individual to control a team of temporary staff. If you have a demanding work schedule and enjoy an ever changing, stimulating environment we can offer you a rewarding future with our company. Your ability to communicate effectively at all levels as well as possessing a sound knowledge of office systems, personnel (WP functions) and a good typing speed will provide you with a unique opportunity to develop and progress in our dynamic context.

JUDITH SAMPLE now on 01-554 0088

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# LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

## DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

£14,000

From Real Estate to Surrealist Art - This exciting newly formed company will handle anything for its Middle Eastern clients visiting the UK. If you possess organisational ability and confidence (not to mention personality and style) then this remarkable secretarial opportunity could be yours.

01-629 9323

## EXECUTIVE SEARCH - ST. JAMES'S

£9,000 +

Are you ambitious, energetic, aged 21-24 and looking for your second job? Working in prestigious new offices for one of our Consultants, the successful applicant must have fast accurate typing and audio skills. Excellent benefits. Apply in writing enclosing C.V. to:

Administration Manager  
24 St. James's Square,  
London  
SW1Y 4HZ  
Tel: 01 839 7788

## ANTHONY COOK BUREAU

Recruitment Consultants

### IF YOU CAN IMPRESS US ...

We'll impress you - with an offer you can't refuse!

Problem: We need top-class temporary and permanent secretaries with excellent word processing skills, but the demand exceeds the supply.

Solution: We will sponsor selected applicants to be properly trained in one of the leading WP programs, entirely at our expense.

This is not the usual half-hearted offering, but the same intensive, 5-day, individual course arranged for leading companies all over the country by our sister company, Anthony Cook Associates.

Places are limited, so interested applicants should telephone Kyrus Mawzy on 01-348 3404 immediately.

Telephone 01-348 3404

There's temps...

and there are Crone Corkill temps.

When you join our senior level team, you will notice the difference immediately. Professional temping is a demanding, challenging role which requires initiative and a friendly flexible approach.

To qualify for our team you will also need speeds of 100/60, two years' Director level secretarial experience in London, and be proficient on a WP.

Join a team where your skills and experience will be highly rewarded and career opportunities abound. Make the professional decision and telephone now for an appointment or factsheet: 01-454 4512.

## Crone Corkill

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Professional temping as dedicated to your business as you are.

## Secretary/PA to Chairman

We are a large international organisation situated in pleasant offices based in the Windsor area.

The chairman of our UK Head Office is seeking a mature secretary/PA to play a key role involving a high level of responsibility and confidentiality. In addition to the usual secretarial duties you will be required to liaise with all levels of management throughout the UK and overseas.

If you are well presented, flexible, with speeds of 120/60 wpm, and used to working at Director level, we would like to hear from you.

The successful candidate will gain all the benefits of working for an international company including a highly competitive salary, a subsidised staff restaurant and private medical insurance. As our Chairman works a very flexible day a car is essential. Please do not apply if you are looking for a 9-5 life.

If you are interested in applying for the above position, please send details of your career history/aspirations, to: Sandra Lockyer, Personnel Department, 883 Inspection Services Limited, Orchard Lea, Winkfield, N. Windsor, Berks SL4 4HT.

SGS

## MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

BANKING

**SPANISH:** Truly bi-lingual job using lots of Latin-American Spanish and Spanish shorthand too. We are looking for a youngish secretary with superb English who is numerate and keen to work independently. Circa £8,000 to £10,000 aas.

WINES

**FRENCH:** Young, well-educated number-cruncher secretary with shorthand, reasonable French, and computer (not just word processor) experience, to assist Financial Director and take over some of his computer work. To £11,000.

MORE WINES

**ITALIAN:** Flexible secretary (English shorthand and perfect English) with fluent Italian for a re-vamped job with many new angles (including customer contact, organising wine tastings and some promotional work). To £10,000.

**GERMAN:** Lots of jobs in and around London, so do ring us for details.

01 836 3794

22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HR

## Senior Secretary for Advertising Agency

Managing Director of a well known and very active Agency near Covent Garden requires a Secretary/PA.

The person must be able to supervise other secretaries within the Company and be an absolute ace at Shorthand and Typing.

Also, must have the personality and appearance to meet and talk with clients, arrange functions and the ability never to flap when under pressure. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., but must be prepared sometimes to stay late.

An excellent salary is available to the right person, plus an annual bonus. Aged between 28-40.

Please contact Mrs. Ann Hall on 01-836 9901 for an interview, only if you feel that you are the right person for the job. (No Agencies)

## City

Recruitment Consultants

**THE MIDAS TOUCH** £13,000 + OT @ £12 ph. + 3 MTH REVIEW

Be the 'Top of the Tree' as P.A. to this eminent Chairman of a famous Property Company. Hard work, unusual working hours and excellent social/admin/sec skills + Excellent Salary.

**ADVERTISING WHIZZ KID** £12,000  
This must be the top advertising job so far this year. Working for a highly successful advertising Director, who delegates 9 out of 10 of his jobs. Your career will be racy and exciting and very involved. Excellent secretarial, social and administrative skills are required.

**STEP INTO THE FUTURE** £10,500 + BONUS  
A brilliant opening for an Admin orientated P.A. who wishes to combine the prestige of an International Stockbroker and the futuristic world of information technology and research. 50% admin, W.P. and an interest in computers preferred. Age pref. mid 20's.

**NEW DIMENSIONS** £11,000  
Build your career as P.A. to a top Architect in luxurious surroundings. Your Boss is charming and expects involvement and the ability to take on more and more responsibility as you develop your career 100%.



CITY RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS LIMITED  
SALES & MARKETING COMPUTER DIVISION  
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01-623 4688 - 01-623 4688

## THE WORK SHOP

THE WORK SHOP RECRUITMENT COMPANY THE WORK SHOP RECRUITMENT COMPANY

## Personality!

£9,500

Do you have the personality and ambition sought by this successful PR Company? Two of their Board Directors require a young bubbly secretary to join them; to liaise with their clients, arrange their press functions and to enjoy the variety and stimulation the PR world offers. Excellent work experience and good typing skills are essential. Age 21+. Please telephone 01-409 1232

## BANK IN A FUTURE IN THE WEST END

More and more banks and financial companies are heading for the bright lights of the West End - why not get in on the act and enjoy the variety and excitement of the West End with the added attraction of City benefits including top salaries, big bonuses and often mortgage subsidies. If you are young, bright, educated to 'A' level standard, experience take these opportunities to get on the first rung of the financial ladder. Don't miss the boat - ring us now on 434 4512.

## Crone Corkill

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## What's the difference between Basic W/P work and Advanced?

**NEW PAY RATES 1ST MARCH '87 About £30\***  
Manpower takes care to assign its secretaries to the right level of work. So we pay accordingly. If you can handle advanced word processing, we'll give you assignments that will pay you around £30 a week more than someone at 'basic' level.

But even if you're at the lower level it's still pretty good and we provide free 'Skillscore' training to move you up. If you're at the top of the temporary fee, that's how well you pay you. If not yet, we'll help you climb. Talk to us about pay ...and all five other benefits. Call us now.

MANPOWER

Tel: 225 0505

Temporary Staff Specialists

24 hour answering service

## PARTNER'S SECRETARY C £10,000

We require a partner's secretary with excellent communication and secretarial skills - copy/audio 80 wpm. Shorthand 80 wpm - coupled with tact and discretion. Wang word processing experience will be an asset but cross training will be given. Applicants must be willing to give secretarial support to three managers via the partner.

You will be mature and responsible seeking plenty of job involvement and have previous experience in a senior secretarial capacity.

Pleasant air conditioned offices near west end shops.

Please write with full CV to: Marian Florence, Personnel Officer, Stoy Hayward, 8 Baker Street, London W1M 1DA.

No Agencies

Stoy Hayward

## THE GIRL'S PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

A mature and experienced Personal Assistant is required to assist the Secretary (Chief Officer) of the Trust. The job is of great importance and interest and involves both general assistance to the Secretary and the Trust's Principal Committee. In addition, the successful candidate will be responsible for the work of several other members of the Secretariat. Commencing salary will be approximately £11,500 p.a. 4 weeks holiday; generous contributory pension scheme.

For further details and application form please write or telephone G.P.D.S.T.: 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AN. Tel: 01-222 9595.

01-581 2296

TM

01-584 8931

**INVESTMENT BANKING £15,000 West End**  
A young newly established investment bank is looking for an energetic secretary/P.A. to join their young team. You will be getting involved in all aspects of the business from meeting clients to organising travel arrangements. French, German and some Spanish useful. Age 21, 50/60.

**CORPORATE FINANCE £18,000**  
New M.D. arriving to set up new section requires top P.A. Languages useful, 40% secretarial. Age 25-27, 400/60.

**MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY £13,000**  
This is not a team job. You will be working one-to-one for a Board Director. Involvement in some research work. Lovely offices. Age 24, 60/60.

Please call us for an interview until 6.30pm.

## College Leaver Fever?

£8,300 plus benefits

Just starting out and not sure which way to leap in the market? Then this job could be the making of you. The Company offers virtually every career choice available. Right now they urgently need a sincere, bright person to work with them in a positive, lively young team environment. Prospects are extremely good. So if you have an eye to succeed, reasonable typing and are either a College Leaver or someone with a little experience, please telephone now on 01-493 5787.

GORDON-YATES

Recruitment Consultants

## CAROLINE KING

CAREER MINDED COLLEGE LEAVER £8,000 + free travel

Looking for a challenge and career prospects in the City? This well known underwriting firm will start you as a secretary and train you to become an underwriting assistant dealing with multi-million pound clients. 'A' levels and 80/50 speeds required.

FILMS/TV £8,500

Fun opportunity for a young secretary to learn all about film production from its inception right through to screening. This friendly team is looking for a quick learner with initiative who will grow with the company. Good skills (80/50) and a lively personality needed.

please telephone: 01-499 8070

87 New Bond Street London W.1.

CAROLINE KING SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

## TEMPS! TEMPS! TEMPS! OPEN DAY TODAY

Due to the continuing growth in our temporary business we now need to recruit new members to join our team. At Kingsway, we not only offer a professional and personal service, but of more importance we do listen and establish your preferences, assessing your suitability for numerous assignments we have available. Amongst the many benefits offered we promise you three pay rises a year plus holiday pay from day one.

We are holding an open day today and we invite all office, secretarial and word processing personnel to come in and discuss, over a glass of wine the exciting opportunities on offer, for members of our elite temporary team. We look forward to meeting you between 11am - 6pm at

KINGSWAY RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

11 Ludgate Circus, London EC4

If you are unable to see us today, please call Sally Mutton on 01-499 8032 to arrange an alternative appointment.

KINGSWAY

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

TEMPORARY STAFF SPECIALISTS

## Film Biz

£9,000

This large American Cinema Group are seeking a young, switched-on secretary to join their Property Director. A demanding role, often working to deadlines, you will liaise with designers, estate agents and architects and enjoy full responsibility for all office systems and administration. As well as good typing you must have a proven work record. Please telephone 01-493 4466.

MERRYWEATHER ADVERTISING &amp; SELECTION

MERRYWEATHER

## CLASSICAL MUSICIANS MANAGEMENT COMPANY IN HOLLAND PARK

Requires shorthand and typing (min 100/60), £8,500 plus minimum annual bonus £2500. Private health scheme and pension scheme.

Telephone 01 229 9166

(NO AGENCIES)

## RECEPTIONIST FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANCY

Receptionist required for busy public relations consultancy. In addition to normal reception duties you will need accurate typing and good organisational abilities with personal responsibility for the efficient running of the reception area. The successful applicant will be immaculately presented with a bright personality, good education and a dedicated pride in their work.

Apply in writing, enclosing CV, to:

Lucy Brooks  
The Communication Group plc  
2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings  
Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BP

## PRESS RELATIONS

A position has become available for a junior press relations person working within an advertising agency. Airline experience will be an advantage. Position will suit an assistant. Good personality essential. Write enclosing C.V. to: Peter Exley, Exley & Exley Advertising Ltd, 16 Orange St, London WC2H 7NT.

## WEST END ARCHITECTS

Busy but friendly office close to Berkeley Square require 2 secretaries.

Secretary to MD: £10,000

Team secretary: £8,500-£9,000

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## SPORTS LETTERS

## Benefits of one-day cricket

From Mr N.J.D. Baptiste  
Sir, Now that England's cricketers have retained the Ashes and made a clean sweep of the limited-overs internationals as well, I hope that we shall hear no more from the denigrators of limited-overs cricket who blamed on it all England's previous Test match failures.

The reality is, of course, that the best cricketers can play either version of the game with equal success, as the West Indies have been demonstrating for many years. The preference of the cricket-watching public in the matter is very clear: on the last and most exciting day of the last Test match in Sydney the spectators numbered only 16,000. Immediately afterwards, for the one-day international, the figure was 37,000.

It is not only concentrated action and a result on the day which makes limited-overs cricket so popular, or even the fact that the weaker side cannot escape defeat by playing negatively for a draw, it is the value-for-money element which Test matches can only very rarely provide. One of the outstanding features of the recent limited-overs inter-

national was the success of the rule making bouncers no-balls and thus eliminating them. The sooner that this is introduced into first-class matches and Test cricket, the better it will be for all concerned, particularly the spectator. If the West Indians don't like it, the ICC (International Cricket Conference) and TCCB (Test and County Cricket Board) should tell them to lump it. For far too long they have been allowed to pervert the game by excessive and intimidatory use of bouncers with the resulting slowing down of the over rate to a miserable 11 overs per hour in order to keep all their fast bowlers fresh, thus cheating paying spectators out of 50 per cent of the cricket they have paid to watch.

The ICC should no longer hesitate on insisting on the long overdue reform of the laws of the game to eliminate the use of bouncers by making them no-balls — preferably with a two-run penalty — and reducing bowlers' run-ups to 30 yards.

Yours faithfully,  
N.J.D. BAPTISTE  
18 Oakley Street, SW3,  
February 12.

## Aid to umpires

From Mr Chris Barton

Sir, Television coverage of the final match of the World Series Cup between England and Australia on February 11 included multiple slow-motion replays from different angles, of a number of close "run-out" situations. They demonstrated what umpires have always known: that these decisions are among the most difficult that they are called upon to make, even though (unlike law appeals) they are concerned with what actually happened and not what would have happened. Ironically, the truth of the run-out can then be made immediately clear to the world by way of technology.

If umpires — the people who need it most — are not to have the benefit of the repeat, I wonder if a small change in

technique might not give them a slightly better edge. When it seems apparent that more than one run will be attempted from a ball played to the other side of the field, could not the striker's end official make his way to that side of the wicket (when doing so would not interfere with play) and consequently less chance of his view of any breaking of the wicket being obscured by the wicketkeeper or backing-up fieldsmen?

This would put him on a par with his colleague at the bowler's end and would not appear to create difficulties with respect to the law governing his positioning at the time the ball is bowled.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRIS BARTON  
Department of Law, North Staffordshire Polytechnic,  
Leek Road, Stoke-on-Trent,  
February 12.

## Coach and crew

From Mrs Hazel Staniland

Sir, I know little of racing, boats or otherwise. However, it would seem logical that a team coach such as Don Topolski is employed to coach to his best ability, choose a team, dropping those not up to scratch.

stretching themselves for fear the coach may drop them certainly not to be both crew and coach, trying to judge the ability or fitness of any fellow crewman.

Yours faithfully,  
HAZEL STANILAND,  
24 St Amand Drive,  
Abingdon, Oxfordshire  
February 13.

## Yorkshire born

From Mr R.S. Glover

Sir, It is well known that Yorkshire folk, both men and women, will stop at nothing to maintain the tradition that those who play cricket for the county shall be Yorkshire born and bred, but the mind boggles at the experiment in consanguinity to this end, revealed by John Dorrain (February 13) who tells us, apropos a maker of cricket bats, that he "comes from Pudsey," the town which has sired two of cricket's greats, Len Hutton and Ray Illingworth. What, one wonders, may be the kinship of Hutton and Illingworth: brothers, uncle and nephew, fa-

ther and son, or, perhaps, all of these?

Yours faithfully,  
R.S. GLOVER,  
3 Albemarle Villas, Plymouth,  
February 13.

## Another game

From Mr G.D. Richards

Sir, I have just enjoyed, and I suspect the rest of the nation has also, England's success in their recent cricket matches, as opposed to their consummate lack of success when indulging in that other game where the bloke with the ball tries to kill the bloke with the bat.

Yours sincerely,  
GLENN D. RICHARDS,  
5 Downside Court,  
Downs Lane, Leatherhead,  
Surrey, February 12.

## CRICKET: NEW COACH FINDS EXCITING PROSPECTS TO FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF D'OLIVEIRA

## Plan to bring young coloureds to Kent

From Ivo Tennant, Cape Town



Woolmer: potential view

The appointment of Bob Woolmer as Kent's coach for next season has implications beyond the confines of the county. He plans to bring over two coloured South African teenagers, whom he describes as "tremendous prospects."

Should the venture prove successful, he hopes to send two non-white cricketers to England every year.

Woolmer, the former Kent and England all-rounder, coaches non-whites at Avondale, a multi-racial club on the outskirts of Cape Town. The two cricketers he hopes to bring to Kent, Nigel Roberts, aged 17 and Clarence Lakay, aged 16,

play for Avondale and are from Athlone, where the club is situated.

"Roberts is one of the best batting prospects I have seen for a long time, and Lakay, who is a genuinely quick bowler, has tremendous potential," Woolmer said. "I asked them if they are keen to go to England. Now, with Kent's blessing, I will be aiming next month to find a sponsor in South Africa for their air fares."

He intends that they play in Kent's second XI and that their club and ground side for two months. Woolmer would like them to attend a Kent public

school to board and further their education. Within his club, he feels, is a potential D'Oliveira.

Roberts toured England in 1985 with Avondale, who are funded by the Western Province Cricket Union and their president, a wealthy white businessman. Woolmer believes Roberts will benefit better from further experience in England now than when he leaves school.

Woolmer, aged 38, goes to Kent on a one-year contract, with coaching ideas he has assimilated in South Africa. He is soon to become sports administrator at Seapoint

Boys High School in the Cape. A believer in practising in the middle rather than in nets, he feels that Kent's faster bowlers should do yoga the day after bowling for long spells. "Studies at the University of Cape Town have shown that a fast bowler is most susceptible to injury two or three days after delivering 25 overs. His fitness retards," Woolmer said.

Woolmer, who will occasionally play in Kent's second XI this summer, said that now that he had been appointed coach, Terry Alderman, the Australian Test fast bowler, had shown interest in returning to the county.

## Haynes sparkles for injury-hit W Indies

Hamilton (Reuter) — West Indies, who lost three quick wickets cheaply and had Greenidge and Logie nursing injuries, sailed for a draw in the opening first-class match of their tour of New Zealand yesterday. Set to score 206 in 68 minutes and 20 overs by the New Zealand President's XI, West Indies were

93 for three when the teams decided to end the game early. Thirteen more overs could have been bowled.

Haynes, the opener, led West Indies' chase for victory, hitting 10 boundaries in his unbeaten 57. But Richardson, Comes and Hooper fell cheaply to the fast medium bowlers, Watson and Stirling, as the tourists slipped to 50 for three. Support for Haynes was also lacking, in part because West Indies preferred not to risk Greenidge and Logie with the

first Test starting in Wellington on Friday.

Greenidge required three strikes in the wedding of his right hand after being hit while fielding close to the bat yesterday, while Logie bruised his ribs diving for a catch. Both are expected to be fit for the Test.

The President's XI, 44 for one overnight, batted for the first two-thirds of the third and final day before declaring at 223 for nine. Their middle order batsman Andrew Jones top-scored with an attractive 50.

## Bennett's daunting task

By Howard Booth

Bob Bennett, the new chairman of Lancashire, yesterday began the daunting task of taking over at Old Trafford after almost two decades of visionary leadership from Cedric Rhodes.

Bennett has an unshakable belief in the club's future and sees the challenge as one he simply could not refuse.

The invitation to take the reins came as a complete surprise with a telephone call in the middle of the night from Old Trafford while he was on holiday in Australia. He had been a member of the Lancashire committee for 12 years up to 1985. But he resigned to go into tax exile on the Isle of Man following a

highly successful business career.

Bennett, who will be working with a new manager in Alan Ornrod, and a new captain, David Hughes, is well aware of the daunting task ahead of him. The dismissal of Jack Bond, the manager, and Peter Lever, the coach, left bitterness which intensified when Bond and Clive Lloyd voiced their criticisms.

Bennett, who has a clear view of his inheritance, said: "I don't know what the future of the club is, but I shall be required to do. The first priority is to get the whole staff together and formulate a plan that will ensure we are all pulling in the same direction."



Opening out Desmond Haynes, who made an unbeaten 57

## NORDIC SKIING

## Wassberg returns

From Michael Coleman, Oberstdorf

Thomas Wassberg, Sweden's great skier, has returned to the world of competitive skiing after a long absence from the sport.

Wassberg, aged 30, crushed the main Soviet thrust in the third leg of yesterday's four by 10-kilometre freestyle relay to leave his dangerous rival, Michael Davygarov, who fell trailing and sent his anchorman, Torgny Mogren, away to victory.

The British had been hoping to "impress in view" of the surprise arrival of Ron Pickering and the BBC and the promise of the whole of Ski Sunday devoted to nordic. A

had first leg (30:24.0), however, by Patrick Durrant, who then came so far back that John Spotswood (27:41.6), Martin Watkins (28:50.8), and Brian Mackenzie (28:29.3) could not lift the team above seventeenth.

But they were cheered by a surprising comeback by the lagging British and Australian teams, the announcer reminding the 30,000 spectators: "These countries don't have more than 200 competitors between them compared to our scores of thousands."

RESULTS: 4 x 10km relay: 1. Sweden (E. Durrant, 28min 16.3sec; G. Svan 24:24.7; T. Wassberg 28:29.3; J. Spotswood 27:41.6); 2. USSR (A. Davygarov 28:50.8; V. Grinov 24:18.6; M. Pickering 28:29.3; N. Mogren 27:41.6); 3. Norway (J. Aunli 25:27.2; P. Hov 24:18.6; P. Skjerve 24:04.0; B. Mackenzie 28:29.3); 4. Britain (1:55:23.7).

## ROWING

## Speed on the Serpentine

By Jim Rathbone

The International Rowing Federation (FISA) is anxious that the sport should receive more television coverage, although it largely attracts the commuter, those socially inclined or at Oxford this year — with political ambitions.

But with shorter races leading to closer finishes, combined with more imaginative television coverage, excitement should grow.

Such a package will be attempted on the Serpentine, in London, on October 17 and 18 by Rowing Promotions Ltd, whose directors include Martin Cross, the Olympic champion.

The event will be televised by Channel 4 and is sponsored by Westminster City Council. The out of season date has the advantage of more international teams being available. To enliven the spectacle, the organizers may replace the Serpentine's four-lane course to two for head-to-head finals. Television cameras will be placed to zoom into the heart of the action and sound equipment will be placed in the racing shells.

Plans, despite certain Royal Park restrictions, are in hand to pack the crowds in to provide an atmosphere and backdrop for the cameras. There are plans to improve the presentation and commentary — a challenge in itself.

The project was launched in Westminster Hall by Mr Dick Tracey, the Minister for Sport, Mr Thomi Keller, the enthusiastic president of FISA, and Peter-Michael Kolbe, West Germany's multiple world single scull champion and Olympic silver medal winner.

Such is the influence of television revenue that Olympic finals take place at their precise beach.

Salford switch  
Salford have re-arranged their Stones Bitter Rugby League home match against Wakefield Trinity for March 1 as Leigh meet Wakefield in the Silk Cut Challenge Cup quarter-finals that weekend.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

## Home tie favours St Helens in cup

By Keith Macklin

The chairman of the Rugby League, David Lightfoot, gave a wry smile and a mock gesture of despair when he drew out the second ball in yesterday's televised draw for the quarter-finals of the Silk Cut challenge cup.

First out of the bag had been the new favourites, St Helens, and Wigan could be forgiven his bleak reaction to drawing out his own club, second division Whitehaven, as St Helens' opponents at Knowsley Road on March 1.

Whitehaven are promotion challengers in the second division, and did well to beat the first division's bottom club, Wakefield Trinity, last Sunday. However, it would be a major surprise if they were to overturn a confident St Helens.

The St Helens manager, Alex Murphy, commented: "It didn't matter who came out after our ball. Home advantage in the quarter-finals is as much as any team can ask, and if we don't win at home, we don't deserve to go to Wembley."

The evening side in tonight's replay between Widnes and Bradford Northern will travel to Headingley to play Leeds, who are emerging as dark horses for a final place.

Halifax, the reigning champions, believe that this could be their year for Wembley for the first time since 1956, and they are at home to Hull Kingston Rovers, who are just returning to their best form.

The fourth tie takes Leigh, who are in relegation danger in the first division, to Hull, and this is a difficult tie to predict since both sides are well below their best form.

The Leigh coach, Billy Benyon, was so disappointed with his team's performance in the cup against second division Carlisle last Sunday that he made his players undertake an extra training session on Monday night. "We took things too easy against Runcorn in the first round and against Carlisle, and we won't be able to do this at Hull," he Benyon said.

QUARTER-FINAL DRAW: St Helens v Whitehaven; Leeds v Bradford Northern or Widnes; Hull v Leigh; Halifax v Hull KR.

## BOWLS

## Rivals team up to defend their pairs title

By David Rhys Jones

The two finalists in last week's Embassy world indoor singles championship, Tony Allcock and David Bryant, team up to defend their Midlands Bank pairs title at the Bournemouth International Centre from March 22-29.

Indoor bowls was pioneered in Britain as a winter substitute for the summer game. It is a substitute no longer having, in some ways, overtaken the outdoor game — certainly in terms of business potential. The bowling bank have evidently heard about the boom and are offering prize money at Bourne-mouth totalling £48,000.

DRIVEN: Tony Allcock (Eng) v D. Gouy and J. Watson (Scot); R. Jones and J. Bower (Can) v M. Hard and C. McGhee (Wales); P. Rabbin and C. Brandis (Ireland) v J. Sullivan and J. Williams (Wales); M. McCutcheon and J. Baker (Ire) v D. Cullen and J. Bell (Eng); N. Gilman and M. Wary (Scot) v P. Shorland and P. Bellis (NZ); A. McKinnon and D. Corrie (Ire) v G. Smith and A. Thomson (Eng); R. Norris and G. Gardner (Ire) v J. Price and S. Pies (Wales); A. Blair and R. Corrie (Scot) v D. Phipps and R. Farnall (Aus).

## Court of Ecclesiastical Causes Reserved

## Moore altar can be a holy table

In re St Stephen's, Wallbrook.  
Before Sir Anthony Lloyd, Sir Ralph Gibson, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Chichester and the Bishop of Woolcombe

[Judgment February 17]

An altar sculpted from a cylindrical piece of marble eight feet in diameter and weighing 10 tons was capable of being a holy table and was suitable to be placed beneath the dome in a Wren church.

The Court of Ecclesiastical Causes Reserved so held in allowing an appeal by the petitioners, the rector and a churchwarden of St Stephen's Church, Wallbrook, in the City of London, from the refusal by Chancellor Newsom, QC (1986) 3 WLR 790 to grant a faculty authorizing the introduction of the altar, carved by Henry Moore, into the church.

Mr Peter Boydell, QC and Mr Charles George for the petitioners; Mr Spencer Maurice and Mr Andrew Lloyd-Davies for the Archdeacon of London, who entered an appearance to put the petitioners to proof there being no appearance in opposition.

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER said that the first part of the appeal concerned the question of what constituted a holy table and involved a consideration of whether the Eucharist or the Lord's Supper was in any sense a sacrifice.

By virtue of section 45(3) of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963, the court was free to consider of more recent legislation and of historical and theological knowledge not available to the courts in the mid-nineteenth century.

Faulkner v Litchfield (1845) 1 Rob Eccl 184, on which the chancellor had relied heavily, did not have the same force for the present court as the chancellor had felt it to have for him.

The decision as to what was in the first place affected by the Holy Table Measure 1954 and Canon F2. The canon did not refer explicitly to the question of altar mobility but the chancellor was correct in saying that a holy

table was no longer illegal merely because it was not movable or because it was made of stone.

It was not easy to follow the philosophical argument concerning the concept of "tableness". His Lordship was in sympathy with the definition of a table as "a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes", and had no doubt that the Henry Moore altar fell within the wide bounds of what could reasonably be called a holy table.

The chancellor had taken the view that there was a fundamental difference between a table and an altar and that the Henry Moore altar had more the character of an altar and was, therefore, illegal.

His argument seemed to be that to call the holy table an altar meant that it was a place of sacrifice, and that to speak of sacrifice in relation to the Eucharist meant "a repetition at every mass of the sacrifice of our Lord at Calvary".

But it was clear, in his Lordship's view, that a doctrine of the Eucharist sacrifice of Calvary could lawfully be held in the Church of England and consequently that the holy table could lawfully and properly be called an altar.

The second part of the appeal concerned the suitability of the Henry Moore altar to be placed in St Stephen's Church and an examination of the part of the chancellor's judgment in which he stated that if he had a discretion in law he ought not to exercise it by granting the faculty.

The correct approach to that question was laid down in *In re St Michael and All Angels, Torrington* (1985) Fam 81.

Counted that the chancellor took a dislike to the Henry Moore altar at an early stage and to the witnesses who supported it. That received some support from the chancellor's notes supplied to the court.

Counted that the chancellor had been unduly swayed by the geometrical evidence of one particular witness was borne out by the

unbalanced nature of that part of his judgment dealing with the evidence of witnesses who fell in with the chancellor's view.

All members of the court had visited the church, where the altar was at present in place in accordance with a temporary permission. There were difficulties in the way of getting an accurate impression of what the altar would look like when the restoration of the church was complete.

As regards the immediate question, however, in his Lordship's view, the chancellor did make an erroneous evaluation of the evidence submitted to him and a faculty should issue.

SIR RALPH GIBSON, agreeing, said that the chancellor had concluded that the evidence of the petitioners' witnesses failed to satisfy him that the evidence of the archdeacon's main witness, who was opposed on "architectural" grounds to the introduction of the altar, was "correct", and that the "technical evidence" the petitioners had failed to make out their case and the petition was dismissed.

It seemed to his Lordship that the undisputed and exceptional excellence of the altar as a work of art was a factor of separate and substantial weight which should properly have disposed

the chancellor to grant a faculty unless there was some sufficient reason for refusing it.

If the evidence, when properly assessed, was found to support the view that the altar was damagingly incongruous to the design of the church, which had been designed by a leading artist of outstanding eminence, then sufficient reason would have been made out for rejecting it.

The evidence on architectural grounds, however, was at its highest no more than evenly balanced and it did not constitute a sufficient reason for rejecting a faculty.

The principle which accorded importance to the views of parishioners was not limited in its application to the familiar parish, where most of those who worshipped and cared for the church lived in the parish, but also applied to a City church such as St Stephen's.

There was nothing in the evidence to require or justify the setting aside of the wishes of the rector and the parochial church council that the altar be permitted to remain in their church.

Sir Anthony Lloyd delivered a concluding judgment and the Bishop of Rochester and Bishop Woolcombe agreed.

Solicitors: Mr John G. Underwood; Wedlake Bell.

## Knowledge of accident

Selby v Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset

Where a defendant was charged with an offence of failing to report an accident to the police under section 25 of the Road Traffic Act 1972, and the justices found on the evidence that the defendant was the driver of the vehicle involved in the accident, there was a rebuttable presumption that the defendant knew that he had been involved in the accident.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Gifford, and Mr Justice Schiemann) so held on February 11 when dismissing the defendant's appeal against his conviction by the Bristol Justices on November 11, 1985, for

an offence under section 25 MR JUSTICE SCHIEMANN said that he agreed with *Wilkinson's Road Traffic Offences*, 12th edition (1985) at p400 and the proposition there stated that *Harding v Price* (1948) 1 KB 695 established that the absence of any reference to the defendant's knowledge in the statute had the effect of shifting the burden of proof on to the defendant once damage or injury was proved.

The court would follow that authority rather than *Hampton v Powell* (1970) RTR 293 where the argument did not appear to be directed to the question whether the burden of proof shifted to the defence, and *Harding* did not appear to have been referred to by the court.

questioning. She was interviewed again on the following day. The interview was split into two with a break between.

The police witnesses described how, after initially refusing to answer questions, her attitude started to change. After the trial the appellant admitted a number of offences.

The only corroborator of Turnpenny's evidence was the police account of the confession. The Crown conceded that if the confession went the appeal should be allowed.

The only issue on appeal was whether or not the confession was properly admitted. At a trial within the trial the appellant represented that the confession was or might have been obtained by oppression within section 76(2)(a).

His evidence was that, after the break in the interview, one of the police officers told her that Drewery had been having an affair with a woman called Christine Judge for the last three years or so. She was one of the many people arrested as a result of Turnpenny's disclosures and was in the cells adjoining the appellant's.

The appellant said that she was so distressed by the revelations that she just could not stand being in the cells any longer. That officer left the room and her head was swimming. She felt numb and asked the other officer present whether it was true.

He said that the officer who had left should not have said what he had, he got a bit carried away. He added: "Look, Ruth, why don't you make a statement?"

In cross-examination she said that she agreed to the statement being taken as it was the only way she was going to be released from the cells.

The police denied making any such revelation.

The basis of the submission to the judge was that the information given to her by the police about Christine amounted to oppression and that the confession was or might have been obtained thereby and that the prosecution had failed to discharge the burden of proving beyond reasonable doubt that

the confession was not so obtained which might be made by the defendant in consequence thereof.

The judge was prepared to assume for the purposes of argument that the appellant's version of events was the true one and to judge the matter on that basis.

The material part of the judge's ruling was that "oppression" in section 76(2)(a) meant something above and beyond that which was inherently oppressive in police custody and had to import some impropriety, some oppression actively applied in an improper manner by the police. He ruled that the interview in which the appellant confessed was admissible.

Mr Davey referred to *R v Priestly (No 1)* (1967) 51 Cr App R 1; *R v Proger* (1973) 1 WLR 260; *DPP v Pinnell* (1976) AC 574; and *R v Rennie* (1982) 1 WLR 64.

He submitted that, on the strength of those decisions, the basis of the judge's ruling was wrong, in particular, when he held that the word "oppression" meant something above and beyond that which was inherently oppressive in police custody and must import some impropriety, some oppression actively applied in an improper manner by the police.

The point was one of statutory construction. The wording of the 1984 Act did not follow the wording of earlier rules or decisions, nor was it expressed to be declaratory of the common law.

It was a codifying Act and, therefore, the principles set out in *England v Vaghiano* (1981) AC 107, 144 applied and the law was to be ascertained by interpreting the language used instead of, as before, by roaming over a vast number of authorities in order to discover what the law was.

Section 76(2) distinguished between two different ways in which a confession might be rendered inadmissible: (a) where it had been obtained by oppression; (b) where it had been made "in consequence of anything said or done which was likely in the circumstances ...

to render unreliable any confession which might be made by the defendant in consequence thereof".

The second, (b), was wider than the old formulation, namely, that the confession had to be shown to be voluntary in the sense that it was not obtained by fear of prejudice or hope of advantage, excited or held out by a person in authority.

It was wide enough to cover some of the circumstances which under the earlier rule were embraced by what seemed to their Lordships to be the artificially wide definition of "oppression" approved in *Prager*.

That, in turn, led their Lordships to believe that "oppression" in section 76(2) should be given its ordinary dictionary meaning. The *Oxford English Dictionary*, as its third definition of the word, was "exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or wrongful manner; unjust or cruel treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; the imposition of unreasonable or unjust burdens".

One of the quotations given under that paragraph was: "there is not a word in our language which expresses more detestable wickedness than oppression".

Their Lordships found it hard to envisage any circumstances in which such oppression would not entail some impropriety on the part of the interrogator.

The judge was not wrong in using that test. What, however, was abundantly clear, was that a confession might be inadmissible if there had been such reliance, the officer's remark was not likely to make unreliable any confession of the appellant's own criminal activities.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Leeds.







The Times investigates the Big Four bookmakers' power in the betting-shop television revolution

# The new fear for the integrity of racing

By David Seasted and John Goodbody

Britain's racing industry is increasingly alarmed that the four most powerful bookmakers could achieve even greater dominance of the nation's £4 billion-a-year betting business and the sport itself.

Inquiries by *The Times* reveal the fears following the deal that gives the bookmakers 45 per cent of the satellite television service destined to change the face of the sport in the next few years.

The industry recognises that the satellite deal could yield up to £5 million a year in extra revenue for the racecourses, but there is growing disquiet that the power of the Big Four — Ladbrokes, Mecca, Coral and William Hill — could result in:

● The erosion of the independent Starting Price system, which has been the cornerstone of off-course betting for the past quarter-century.

● The potential to tilt the odds still further in favour of the four bookmaking giants, whose combined operating profits in 1985 were £67 million.

● The demise of smaller bookmakers throughout Britain. *The Times* has obtained a copy of a letter sent by Ladbrokes to one independent bookmaker suggesting he sell to the group because of the high cost of a satellite service.

The claims are roundly denied by the Big Four, but the Office of Fair Trading is making inquiries under both the 1980 Competition Act and the 1976 Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Protests have also been made to Home Office minister, Mr Douglas Hogg, and to the EEC's Competition Directorate in Brussels.

At the centre of the controversy is Satellite Information Services, the company which has won, in practice, a monopoly on the right to beam horse and ground racing directly into Britain's 10,200 betting shops, which accounted for 88 per cent of all money gambled on the two sports in the last financial year.

## The punter will inevitably lose out

Although the Big Four, with about 4,000 outlets, still do not own a majority of the shops in Britain, they have more than 50 per cent of betting offices' turnover as they own most of the prime high street sites.

SIS is the creation of the Big Four and they own 45 per cent of the company. Ladbrokes have a 15 per cent stake with the other three owning 10 per cent each. The Tote, with 127 shops, has a five per cent stake and the Racecourse Association (RCA), representing the country's 59 tracks, another 10 per cent.

The remaining 40 per cent of the equity, intended to guarantee the independence of the system, has not yet been offered on the market and will probably not be, according to merchant bankers Schroder Wagg (who are handling the sale), until after SIS begins transmissions on May 1... by which time, say the operation's critics, the service will have been tailored to the needs of Ladbrokes, Mecca, Coral and Hill.

Yet General Sir Peter Leng, the chairman of RCA, told *The Times* last month: "As far as we are concerned, transmission will not be allowed until the full contract



Shape of things to come: Space age technology is threatening to change the face of the betting world

has been signed and the 40 per cent of minority share is in place."

The National Bookmakers' Association, whose members control 4,000 independent betting offices, has branded the system a "too-powerful weapon to be placed in the hands of four companies who, apart from their betting shops, have become increasingly involved in greyhound track ownership and who are major sponsors of horse racing."

Tory MP Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh), himself a bookmaker opposed to the SIS deal, commented: "The punter will inevitably lose out. The temptation for the Big Four to improve the odds in their favour will, in my opinion, eventually prove irresistible."

A central concern is that the existing Starting Price (SP) system, which establishes the odds on which the vast bulk of wagers are paid out in betting shops, will be eroded and eventually superseded. The SP involves a punter gambling at odds which are not precisely known to him at the time he places the bet. It is important for the integrity of betting that the odds have to be seen to have been determined fairly.

The SP is currently calculated at each track by consultation between representatives of *The Sporting Life* and the Press Association, the national information agency, who assess the odds offered by on-course bookies. The odds are then distributed to betting shops by Extel, the independent information service which supplies sound commentaries of races, as well as details of runners and betting, to the betting shops. When satellite coverage becomes a reality, however, the information will be communicated by SIS.

When questioned by *The Times*, Mr Bob Green, the chairman of Mecca Bookmakers and acting chairman of SIS, insisted the present SP system was "sacrosanct".

SIS's opponents doubt it. Mr Paul Massey, secretary of the National Bookmakers' Association, said: "The whole of betting

activity is based on starting prices. It must be beyond question and its integrity safeguarded. But if the on-course market is so weak because of falling attendances, the danger is that the Big Four, through SIS, will be able to say the existing system is no longer credible and that they should create their own market."

"That's perfectly feasible in the age of computers. The problem, of course, is that it would be open to manipulation: even a small change in odds in the bookies' favour could be worth millions of pounds a year."

Indeed, in 1983, BOLA — the Betting Office Licences Association, in which the Big Four is a powerful influence — produced a discussion paper on the possibility of dropping the existing SP system and replacing it with computerized forecasts based on returns from a small number of specially-chosen bookmakers. There was an outcry at the suggestion.

It is accepted in racing that the SP is already dominated by the big chains. Their representatives at tracks are in constant touch with their offices by phone; by placing bets and laying off money at the course, they can influence the odds both there and in the betting shops.

## Admitted concern about consortium

Apart from SP bets, punters can also take bets in the shops on "board" or "show" prices which are offered by a bookmaker against any one horse and which fluctuate during the period prior to a race. In the past, the "show" prices have been calculated by the independent assessor, Extel; in future, SIS will take over this role.

SIS was awarded the television contract by the Racecourse Association, representing the tracks, in a deal which Mr Green says could be worth £25 million to the courses over the next five years but which gives a guarantee of only £10 million over three years. The service is due to start on May 1 — through technical difficulties,

four months later than originally scheduled.

The chairman of the RCA is General Sir Peter Leng, a man with no experience of major racing administration until his appointment to his current position in 1985. In 1986, he, merchant banker Mr Christopher Spörborg and Mr John Sanderson, then clerk of the course at York and Caterick, made up the committee to vet bidders vying for the contract for TV rights at the courses.

Sir Peter admitted concern about the consortium after it had landed the contract on September 29. He said: "It is no secret that my board and many other sections of the racing and betting industries were concerned that such a vital communications link as satellite TV between the racecourses and the off-course betting should be controlled by the major bookmakers." But he still felt the arrangement protected the long-term interests of racing, betting interests in general, and racecourses in particular.

A change in the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act had opened up this potentially lucrative source of income for the courses. With all-party support, the Home Office amended the act on March 10 last year to permit television coverage of sports events to be shown in betting shops.

Accompanied by changes to allow the sale of food and non-alcoholic drinks in the hitherto sparsely stocked betting offices, the introduction of television was not limited to regular BBC and ITV broadcasts but also permitted the direct beaming of sports events by satellite or cable into the shops.

The only condition laid down by the Government was that such services must be generally available to prevent individual groups putting together their own exclusive deals. In fact, on the very day the law came into force, Ladbrokes launched a cable system showing greyhound racing in some of its shops and had to be warned off by the Home Office

because this "was not within the spirit" of the new laws.

Although SIS, then called Satellite Racing Development, was the first of a half-dozen groups to enter the fray, most insiders felt that Extel would win the contract from RCA. However, the Big Four progressively upped their offer to the course owners until it stood, irresistibly, at four times the original amount.

"It represented the best deal not only for the course owners but for racing generally," said Mr Sanderson. SIS subsequently offered him a contract, and his acceptance of it has been questioned.

"I don't see why eyebrows should be raised. My contract with SIS will only be a short-term one to help settle down the television contract with the racecourses. You must remember that our recommendation to accept the SIS bid had to be accepted by a 10-man board (of RCA) of which I was just one member."

Mr Sanderson said that, apart from the money, the RCA — of which he was a director at the time — was convinced that SIS offered the best *modus operandi* to safeguard the interests of horse racing. Nevertheless, five months after winning the contract, the company has still not appointed the promised independent chairman and, in fact, the only outsider to join SIS has been chief executive Mr John Beard, a 48-year-old management consultant.

Small bookmakers, meanwhile, fear they will be priced out of the market because they will not be able to afford SIS charges: a minimum of £3,600 for a one-set service for a year with the fees increasing with the number of screens.

Despite Mr Green's assurances that there will be a uniform price structure with no large-user discounts for the Big Four, the National Bookmakers' Association believes quite legal means can be found of giving the group bookies an edge.

"Besides, even if there is uniform pricing, it will only mean that the groups are shifting paper

from one side of the desk to the other because they own 45 per cent of SIS," said Mr Holt. "Punters have no brand loyalty and will go to the shops offering the best service and comforts, which the Big Four can afford."

"As a result, the small bookmaker will have only two options: go out of business or go underground again. That way, they won't have to pay the tax, the levy, or anything else."

RCA itself estimates that the attendances at race meetings could drop by 15 per cent when televised racing arrives in betting shops, just when more people are going to courses. The average attendance in 1986 showed a five per cent increase on the previous year's figures with almost four million people going to the 897 fixtures.

The RCA hopes the money the courses receive in fees from SIS, in which it has a 10 per cent stake, will lead to improvements in facilities which, in turn, will attract racegoers. At the moment, courses rely heavily on money from the Betting Levy Board, which last year raised £21 million.

The threat of smaller crowds at the courses, however, adds not only to the fear of an erosion of the market on which the Starting Price system has been traditionally based, but also to the possibility of on-course representatives from the Big Four being able to have an even greater influence on the odds by laying off money on fancied runners.

Mr Green dismissed such fears as "nonsense", although he conceded the sheer size of the Big Four could have a big effect on the market.

"The independence of SIS is guaranteed because the RCA has the right of veto on new shareholders. I believe greater exposure of the public to racing (through SIS) will encourage attendance at racecourses. That has certainly been the case since betting shops started showing ITV and BBC races in the past year," he said.

"Things will remain the same. What we are offering is an

integrated information service. It has got tremendous prospects for the future."

Lord Wynne, chairman of the Tote, said there was "no chance" of the Big Four being able to dominate SIS. He said that should the bookmaking groups ever attempt to dictate terms to the racing industry, the Tote's five per cent stake would combine with the RCA and the independent shareholders to outvote them.

He added: "There will also be an independent chairman and he should be able to satisfy the concerns of people who fear domination by the bookmakers."

Mr Graham Rock, editor of the *Racing Post*, is not so optimistic. He said: "The problem with SIS is that it is an information service and the quality of information is controlled by bookmakers, when the service should be independent."

## Identifying heavily backed horses

"While the constitution ostensibly suggests that there is an independent majority, the fear is that in reality the active bookmakers will have control. There are two ways in which they could influence the information going to the betting shops. They could try to shorten starting prices and thus reduce their pay-outs. More likely is that, using computers in selected betting shops, they will be able to identify horses which will be heavily backed by punters."

"They are then in a position to send money to the course to shorten the price on those horses, and reduce the odds of the first 'show', before the information is relayed to the punter in the shops."

Mr Brough Scott, racing correspondent of *The Sunday Times* and television commentator, said: "You cannot blame the bookmakers for doing what they have done."

"Because the RCA does not have executive control over its racecourses, it could never bargain from strength. It did not act as a unified body. The RCA should have set up the satellite project itself."

There is widespread concern in racing of the possibility of bookmakers misusing their power. They have responsibility to their good name, their employees and their shareholders. They do not have responsibility towards racing itself.

In 1978 a Royal Commission recommended a Government study of bookmaking finances in "about three years' time (i.e. in 1981)". But this has never taken place.

## TOMORROW

How greyhound racing has felt the pressures of the Big Four.

## £100,000 purse

Laura Davies will be seeking a top prize of £15,000 when she defends the British women's open golf title at St Mellion, Cornwall, on July 30-August 2. The championship — the first official event to be staged on the new Jack Nicklaus-designed course — will be sponsored for the next three years by Westabix. They are providing a £100,000 purse.

## MOTOR RACING

## Williams back in full charge

By John Blunsden

The improved FW11B Williams-Honda, and one of last year's cars equipped with an experimental active suspension system, left Britain last night for pre-season tests in Rio de Janeiro, where the World Championship season begins on April 12. McLaren, Lotus and Benetton are also expected to take part in the Rio tests.

Frank Williams has now recovered sufficiently from paralysis after a car accident almost a year ago to work every day at his team's Didcot headquarters, and he aims to resume overall charge at all 17 races this season.

"It will be like 1985 all over again," he said yesterday, "except that formula one racing has become so complicated technically that this side of the operation now requires the undivided attention of our top engineers at the track. This leaves me to look after overall team strategy, ensuring we make the best possible use of practice, and play as active a part in daily operations at the track as I can. It will be tremendous to return to the circuit."

Williams has put the disappointment of Nigel Mansell's near miss in the 1986 World Championship behind him, but this — and the fact that Lotus will also use the powerful Honda engine this year — has sharpened his determination for Williams to finish top in 1987.

The latest Williams model features revised front and rear suspension and different aerodynamics. It also has an improved Honda V6 engine offering a wider rev band and an ability to rev more freely at the top end, despite the imposition of the mandatory pop-off valve pressure.

Patrick Head and Frank Dernie, Williams's top engineers, will take turns to lead the engineering effort at races, but will double up at the Monaco and British Grand Prix.

## SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm)	U	P	Conditions	Run to resort	Weather (Sun)	°C
1. AUSTRIA							
1. Igls	10	100	good	powder good	cloud	-3	
2. ST ANTON	85	285	good	powder fair	snow	-4	
3. FRANCE							
3. La Plagne	100	150	good	powder good	snow	-5	
4. Val Thorens	160	275	good	powder good	snow	-5	
5. SWITZERLAND							
5. Davos	80	150	good	powder fair	snow	-5	
6. GERMANY							
6. Grindelwald	80	120	good	powder good	snow	-5	
7. NETHERLANDS							
7. Klosters	80	150	good	powder good	snow	-2	
8. ITALY							
8. Cortina	80	160	good	powder good	snow	-5	
9. SPAIN							
9. Sierra Nevada	70	220	good	powder poor	snow	0	
10. GERMANY							
10. Zermatt	60	190	good	varied good	cloud	-2	

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper, and art to artificial.

## TODAY'S FIXTURES

<p>7.30 unless stated</p> <p><b>European championship Group seven</b></p> <p>Scotland v Republic of Ireland (at Hampden Park, 8.0)</p> <p><b>International matches</b></p> <p>Israel v Northern Ireland (at Tel Aviv, 8.0)</p> <p>Spain v England (at Madrid, 7.30)</p> <p>Wales v USSR (at Swansea FC, 7.30)</p> <p><b>Under 21 international</b></p> <p>Spain v England (at Burgos, 4.0)</p> <p><b>Third division</b></p> <p>Darlington v Bolton Wanderers</p> <p><b>FULL MEMBERS CUP: Quarter-final</b></p> <p>Reading v Plymouth</p> <p><b>CENTRAL LEAGUE (7.15): First division</b></p> <p>Hull v Manchester City, Nottingham Forest v Leeds, Second division: Doncaster v Blackpool, Preston v Barnsley, Scunthorpe v Bolton (7.30), West Bromwich v Grimsby, York v Wigan (7.30)</p> <p><b>FOOTBALL COMBINATIONS</b> Crystal Palace v Brighton (at Tooting and Mitcham Road, 7.45), Oxford United v Reading, Exeter v Reading</p> <p><b>WAGNER SOUTH WEST COASTS LEAGUE</b> Bristol City v Torquay (8.0), Cardiff City v Plymouth Argyle (8.0)</p> <p><b>League Cup</b> First round: Bournemouth v Exeter City (2.0)</p> <p><b>FA TROPHY: Third round</b> Bournemouth v Exeter City</p> <p><b>ON ACCEPTANCE CUP: Third round</b> Bournemouth v Exeter City</p> <p><b>ON VALDHAUG CONFERENCE: Maidenhead v Reading</b></p> <p><b>NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE CUP: Second round</b> Workington v Barrow</p>	<p><b>SOUTHERN LEAGUE: 1st Division</b> Torquay v Huddersfield, 2nd Division: Exeter v Reading, 3rd Division: Exeter v Reading, 4th Division: Exeter v Reading</p> <p><b>LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second round</b> Hounslow v Bromley, Welling v Farnham</p> <p><b>VAUGHAN OPEN LEAGUE: Second division</b> Chesham v Hertsford, Fulham v Hertsford, 3rd Division: Fulham v Hertsford, 4th Division: Fulham v Hertsford</p> <p><b>ESSEX LEAGUE: Senior</b> Stevenage v Chesham, 2nd Division: Stevenage v Chesham, 3rd Division: Stevenage v Chesham, 4th Division: Stevenage v Chesham</p> <p><b>GREYHOUND LEAGUE: Premier division</b> Frome v Clevedon, Mansfield v Bristol Manor Farm, Dagenham v Leyton</p> <p><b>BASS NORTH WEST COASTS LEAGUE: League Cup</b> Poole v Lymington, 2nd Division: Poole v Lymington, 3rd Division: Poole v Lymington, 4th Division: Poole v Lymington</p> <p><b>WESSEX LEAGUE: Torquay v Bournemouth</b> Torquay v Bournemouth</p> <p><b>RUGBY UNION</b></p> <p><b>REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: British Polytechnics v Public School Wanderers</b> (at London Welsh, 2.30), Kent v United Counties (at Gravesend, 2.30), Oxford University v Army (at Italy Road, 3.0), University of Chichester v Bath (at Bath, 3.0), Bath v Bath (at Bath, 3.0), Bath v Bath (at Bath, 3.0)</p> <p><b>CLUB MATCHES (7.15): Bridgwater v Bath</b> Bridgwater v Bath, 2nd Division: Bridgwater v Bath, 3rd Division: Bridgwater v Bath, 4th Division: Bridgwater v Bath</p> <p><b>HOSPITALS CUP: Semi-final</b> Royal Free v St Mary's (at Richmond, 2.30)</p> <p><b>RUGBY LEAGUE</b></p> <p><b>SEMI CUP CUP: Second round</b> Wigan v Wigan, 2nd Division: Wigan v Wigan, 3rd Division: Wigan v Wigan, 4th Division: Wigan v Wigan</p> <p><b>WAGNER SOUTH WEST COASTS LEAGUE: League Cup</b> Poole v Lymington, 2nd Division: Poole v Lymington, 3rd Division: Poole v Lymington, 4th Division: Poole v Lymington</p> <p><b>WAGNER SOUTH WEST COASTS LEAGUE: League Cup</b> Poole v Lymington, 2nd Division: Poole v Lymington, 3rd Division: Poole v Lymington, 4th Division: Poole v Lymington</p>
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## CRICKET

## Gavaskar returns for India

New Delhi (AFP) — Sunil Gavaskar, who withdrew in controversy from the second Test match against Pakistan, returns to the Indian squad for the third Test starting in Jaipur on Saturday.

Raman Lamba in the 14-man party. His decision not to play ended his world record of 106 consecutive Tests and left India with a three-day match against the first Test since 1974.

The little master from Bombay backed out of the drawn second Test at Calcutta officially for personal reasons — understood to centre on his reluctance to face the volatile Eden Gardens crowd. He has been pelted with fruit and booed by the crowd during two previous Tests and vowed never to play at Eden Gardens again.

The teams play their second one-day match at Calcutta today, another game from which Gavaskar has withdrawn. Pakistan won the first one-day match in the series of six, but both Tests have been drawn.

India: Kapil Dev (capt), R. J. Shastri, S. M. Gavaskar, K. Srikumar, M. Amarnath, D. B. Viswanath, M. Azharuddin, Anil K. K. Mohan, S. Venkataratnam, R. M. V. Prasad, Kulkarni, Mansingh, Singh, S. Yashpal.

## NZ face busy Sri Lanka tour

Colombo (Reuters) — New Zealand will play three Test matches and four one-day internationals during their tour of Sri Lanka in April, the Sri Lanka Cricket Board has announced.

The 38-day tour, which begins on April 9, will tentatively start with a three-day match against the Board President's XI at Galle, south of Colombo.

"The itinerary has been sent to the New Zealand Cricket Council and the venues are subject to confirmation and availability," a spokesman for the board said.

TOUR DATES: April 11-13: Board President's XI, Galle, 3-day Test; April 14-16: First Test, Colombo; April 17-19: Second Test, Colombo; April 20-22: Third Test, Colombo; May 2-4: First one-day international, Colombo; May 5-7: Second one-day international, Colombo; May 8-10: Third one-day international, Colombo; May 11-13: Fourth one-day international, Colombo.

## BOXING

## A rare bloom in hard world

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

She is at ringside at the big fights, and in the members' club at the big race meetings. She will be at the Tyson-Bonner-Smith fight in Las Vegas on March 7 and she will be at the Derby to see her horse, Lockton, race.

At first you might not notice this striking woman for she dresses in a quiet, Harrodsian sort of way. But he next to her when the fight goes into the last round, or the horses come up to the finish, and you will know all about it. She is all fists and elbows.

She is the only woman boxing promoter in the United States. Back at her 6,000-acre ranch, Camanache, in Gonzales, Texas, where she runs a training camp, her boxers call her Miz A. To her fellow fight promoters she is known as Josephine E. Abercrombie.

Her aim is to become one of the big three promoters alongside Don King and Bob Arum. "Four years ago, when I started promoting, I think they thought I was crazy, but now they know I'm in it for the long run," she said yesterday in London.

"I love boxing because I love competition," says the fighting lady, whose business interests range from iron works, real estate, bloodstock, toys and, being a Texan, of course, oil. "Boxing has everything in it: courage and self-discipline, and I like those things," she said.

Josephine Abercrombie was fascinated with the game when she heard from her partner, Joe Louis knocked out Max Baer in the first round in 1938. "My mother was just settling her skirts and all of a sudden, there was this man lying on the canvas," she said. "I was just fascinated. And after that my father took me to the Golden Gloves."

Mrs Abercrombie does not know which she likes more, racing or boxing. She is equally knowledgeable in both sports. She can recall, in all the technical detail, a particular

race or a particular bout. She made this trip to London to see how her horse, Lockton, who is also part owned by Jeremy Hindley and Alan Gibson, is getting on. She hopes to engage one of the top 10 jockeys for the Derby. While she is here, she will have talks with her architect, Quinlan Terry, who was responsible for restoring 10, Downing Street, about the Paladian villa and stables she is planning at her stud farm in Versailles, Kentucky.

She will not be able to stay on for the world title bout at Basildon on March 4 to see two of her boxers, Joe Louis Manley, the IBF light-welterweight champion, and Frank Tate, in action. Manley will be defending against Britain's Terry Marsh and Tate will be boxing Prince Rodney. She will have to be at Fort Worth to promote Steve Cruz's WBA featherweight title defence against Antonio Esparragoza.

While she is one of the leading lights of Houston society, appearing at charity functions of the local symphony orchestra or the museum or her alma mater, Rice University, most of her time is spent in looking after the welfare of boxers. She has engaged a neuropsychologist to monitor their progress and has established a trust to care for them in retirement. "They won't wind up shining shoes on the Plaza step," she says.

Abercrombie: a Texan rose

Boos Raton, Florida — Mike Estep believes he has found the coaching challenge he was looking for when he parted company with Martina Navratilova (Barry Wood writes). "I'm coaching Carling Bassett, Stephanie Rehe and Elise Burgin," he said yesterday.

"My idea is to try and bring the three together, let them work together and play together," Estep explained. "The tour can be a lonely place."

The loneliness has been depressing Sara Gomer, of

Britain, recently, but her first round victory over the tenth seed, Terry Phelps, in the Virginia Slims tournament here has boosted her spirits. "I've been feeling a bit down because I'm over here without a coach and it's hard to find practice partners," Miss Gomer said.

RESULTS: First round: S. Gomer (GB) bt T. Phelps (USA), 7-5, 6-2, 7-6; L. Gildemeister (AUS) bt S. R. Williams (USA), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; P. Tarantini (ARG), 7-5, 6-3, 6-4; G. Gomer (GB) bt M. P. (AUS), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; S. R. Williams (USA) bt S. Gomer (GB), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; S. R. Williams (USA) bt S. Gomer (GB), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; S. R. Williams (USA) bt S. Gomer (GB), 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

## TENNIS

## Gomer is comforted by her win

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## RUGBY UNION

## Oxford to enlist Australian giant

By David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent

Oxford University, the holders of the Bowring Bowl for the last two seasons after successive wins over Cambridge University, look set to add another international player to their ranks to join Bill Calcraft, their Australian captain, and Brendan Mullin, the Irish centre. The Koba Steel school ship has been awarded to Bill Campbell, the Australian lock, who helped his country to their Bledisloe Cup series win over New Zealand last summer.

Understandably, Campbell is hoping to take up the scholarship for a year's research into surgery. After studying medicine at Queensland University he has qualified as a doctor and practices in Brisbane, where he plays for Western Districts.

He was a member of the 1984 Australian party which, led by Andrew Slack, won the grand slam in Britain through Campbell, then 22, was kept out of the international side by the experienced Steve Williams and Steve Culler. But Campbell came through to join Culler in New Zealand last year and form a second-row pair to rival, in height, Wade Dooley and Steve Bainbridge, England's locks against France on Saturday.

Campbell is 6ft 8in tall and weighs over 17st. He made his first international appearance for Australia against Fiji in 1984 and his worth to Oxford, both as a lineout forward and athlete, could hardly be over-emphasised. If another doctor, David Kirk, the New Zealand scrum half, were also to take up his long-awaited Rhodes scholarship next season, Oxford would present a many-faceted XV, indeed.

It is an active day for student rugby today, with Oxford engaged against the Army, the Welsh Universities playing their opposite numbers from Ireland and the British Polytechnics meeting Public School Wanderers at London Welsh. The Welsh team is based squarely upon Saracens, whose captain, Alex Keay, will lead against the Polytechnics.

Contacts between England and Ireland at representative level seem likely to increase next season if plans to bring the Young Ireland team to the south-west on tour materialise. The Irish Rugby Union introduced their Young Ireland XV (with an age limit of 25) against the touring Canadians this season and negotiations are in hand for them to play matches against Cornwall, Dorset and Wiltshire and Monmouthshire next September.

It is part of the development of junior representative rugby in both countries. In England the growing tendency is towards under-21 rugby and, if official approval is granted, a divisional championship at this level seems probable.

It had been proposed that the full Ireland side play Italy in May, as part of the preparations of both countries for the world cup, but the IRFU have decided not to go ahead, partly because of the change in the Five Nations programme which will not now end for them until April 4 when they play Wales. Nevertheless both countries hope to cement relationships by playing an international next year.

## Ringland looks certain to meet the Scots

Trevor Ringland, the burly Irish wing, whose place against Scotland at Murrayfield on Saturday was in doubt owing to a calf muscle injury, now rates his chances of playing as "almost certain" (George Ace writes).

Ringland said yesterday: "I have had nearly three hours of physiotherapy treatment since last Sunday and my injury has responded well. I have another two physio sessions lined up for tomorrow and I now feel I am almost certain to play. Thursday's fitness test in Dublin should be nothing more than a formality."

Phil Orr, something of a veteran now, will equal Graham Price's world record of 53 appearances as a prop forward for Wales and the British Lions, when he trots onto the Murrayfield pitch on Saturday. Orr, who was dropped following the game against France last year after 49 consecutive appearances as loose-head prop, was recalled for the final game against Scotland at Lansdowne Road, where he equalled Sandy Carmichael's world record of 50 caps for Scotland as a prop forward.

## SWIMMING

The British team for the Olympic Games in Seoul next year is taking shape, judging by the latest list of Minet Awards for Olympic Excellence announced by the Sports Ltd Foundation yesterday (Roy Moore writes).

The grants total almost £40,000, of which Joan Hill is allocated £4,160 to cover her preparation costs between now and the games. Miss Hill, who swims breaststroke and individual medley, won two silver medals for Scotland at last summer's Commonwealth Games.

The backbone specialist, Katharine Read, from Norwich, is also awarded £4,160. Among those to receive £3,000 grants are the British women's team captain, Gaynor Smith, and the Welsh and British diving champion, Robert Morgan. An award of £1,200 went to June Croft, the Olympic medal winner.

## FOOTBALL: ARSENAL AND TOTTENHAM PLAYERS TO THE FORE IN ENGLAND'S TEAM TO PLAY SPAIN; DIFFICULT OBSTACLE FACING WALES

## Rush gets his chance to shine by mixing with the best

By Clive White

Anyone would think that tonight's intriguing international between Wales and the Soviet Union was a personal dual between Ian Rush and Igor Belanov, rather than a contest between the most promising Welsh national team in years and probably the most compelling team, club or country, in the world.

The Soviet Union, to all intents, are a club side, namely Dynamo Kiev. Despite the insistence of Valeri Lobanovskiy, the national manager, that his players are picked purely on merit, continuity undoubtedly plays a major part in his planning. Eleven of the 17-man squad are from the Kiev club, although the team for tonight's match will be announced later today.

Belanov, recently voted European footballer of the year, is certainly the best known of the Soviets' number. But had this thrilling, adventurous side progressed as far in Mexico as they had promised, several others, like Zavarov, the midfield player, would have run him closer in the European poll.

Rush, by his regret, has never been permitted to exhibit his rare attacking talent on the world stage, where he might reasonably challenge the reputations of Maradona, Belanov and Lineker.

"World Cup finals make players," Rush said. "You're seen by everyone in the world. The importance of playing well in a big match is shown by Juventus's decision to buy me after last season's FA Cup final. It's very frustrating not being able to go all the way in the world's greatest competition. Twice we've blown it in the final match."

Rush, who said he did not watch the World Cup's early rounds because it would have been upsetting to see sides inferior to Wales, had a written into his contract with Juventus that he would be

released from all Wales's games, both competitive and friendly. That is in contrast to Hughes, the other half of Wales's £5m double act, who is only guaranteed release from Barcelona for championship matches.

However, Hughes is here for a friendly match which should give a clear indication of Wales's intent in the current European championship qualifying campaign. Because of a two-match suspension, he will miss the return game against Finland in Wrexham in April - the pair have not played together in 10 months. In their eight-match association, Wales have never been beaten and only once, in the goalless draw against Uruguay last April, has either failed to score.

Taking a close interest in tonight's game will be Boniperti, the Juventus president, who will be at Swansea to watch Rush and Hughes in tandem. There has been some speculation that he might attempt to sign the Barcelona player if the Italian authorities allow each club a third foreigner next season.

In the meantime Rush is still looking to improve. "I have still to reach my peak as a player, not so much in terms of goals but contributing more to the team," he said. It could be argued that that is where Belanov scores over Rush. In this season's league-winning side, he scored just 10 goals. Rush already has 24 league goals with a third of the season still to go.

Belanov admitted, however, that he was surprised to have won the European award and said his vote would have been for Zavarov.

Wales's N. Southall (Everton); R. James (Sheff Wed); G. Jones (Cardiff); R. Evans (Preston); P. van den Hoek (Tottenham); M. Ashworth (Leeds); A. Curtis (Cardiff); P. Jones (Preston); I. Rush (Liverpool); M. Hughes (Barnsley); G. Hodge (Wimbledon); S. Williams (Cardiff); M. Williams (Cardiff); M. Williams (Cardiff); S. Doyle (Sunderland); M. Allen (Wrexham).

## Clarke's boys aim to steal the show

By Martin Searby

The last time Allan Clarke was in direct opposition to the Arsenal manager, George Graham, he had the final word by scoring the winning goal for Leeds United in the 1972 FA Cup final.

Now the manager of Barnsley, it will be a major surprise if things turn out the same way for Clarke when the sides meet in the fifth round of the Cup at Highbury on Saturday, although the former England international forward is confident that his team will acquire themselves with honour.

"I see Highbury as a magnificent stage for my young players to perform on," Clarke said. "Although we are still in trouble in the League, we can show everybody that Barnsley Football Club have a bright future."

Barnsley have been struggling since the start of the season, when they lost their first six games and Clarke does not find it easy to persuade the experienced players he needs to move to Oxford.

"Like all youngsters, form is up and down," Clarke said. "But they have been gaining valuable experience and they will never have a better opportunity to show their skills on display. One thing is certain, we are going with the intention of winning the tie. We shall start the sides meet in the atmosphere of a big crowd in a big stadium we are all looking forward to it."

Meanwhile, Leeds, in the fifth round for the first time for 10 years, play Queen's Park Rangers at Elland Road. Billy Bremner, the manager, was captain of the 1972 Cup-winning team but tasted defeat in the finals of 1965, 1970 and 1973. He has fond memories of the day he plotted the defeat of Rangers when he was manager of Doncaster Rovers.

"We hustled them out of it and perhaps we were lucky that they were a bit complacent."

Avia has found Miss Shapcott a new partner for the 72 holes event, raising money for the British Sports Association for the Disabled for the 1988 Disabled Olympics.

Belle Robertson's decision to quit the amateur scene means that she will not defend the title which she last year won with Mary McKenna, who will now partner Claire Hourihane.

Linda Bayman, who has won the event on six occasions with five different partners, this time teams up with Bridget Jackson.

## GOLF

## Johnson withdraws to start as professional

By Mitchell Platt

Trish Johnson yesterday withdrew from next month's Avia Watches Fourstones Championship to launch her professional career earlier than expected. She had intended to partner the English stroke-play champion, Sue Shapcott, in the event, at the Berkshire on March 17-19, but her sponsorship arrangement requires her to change status at the end of this month.

Miss Johnson, aged 21, revealed her plans while praising 3,500 miles away in America. A confident competitor with a good temperament, which should stand her in good stead, she won all four of her matches in Great Britain and Ireland's Curtis Cup victory over the United States last August.

Joan Rothschild, president of the English Ladies Golf Association and the tournament organizer, was understandably disappointed at Miss Johnson's withdrawal. "I think Trish and

Sue would have been the ideal pair for our tournament," she said.

Miss Johnson is returning home on March 1 and may partner Jill Thornhill in the Rothamsted Cup, on March 13, and then Sue Shapcott in the Sunningdale Fourstones, on March 23-27. She will almost certainly make her WPGA debut in the Ford Ladies Classic at Woburn on April 24-May 2.

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On the ball: Vasily Rats in training yesterday for the Soviet Union's game against Wales

## League in move to halt switch

By Dennis Shaw

Wimbledon's plans to desert Plough Lane were quashed by the Football League yesterday. The first plan, to share Loftus Road, was ruled a non-starter because of the recent ban on more clubs besides Luton Town, Oldham Athletic, Preston North End and QPR playing on artificial pitches. "There is no question of any other club being given permission," David Dent, the assistant spokesman for the League, said.

The second plan, to merge with Crystal Palace, was met with incredulity. "It seems as if Wimbledon would just cease to be a member of the Football League," Dent said.

Sam Hamman, the Wimbledon managing director, who bought the club for a record £600,000 six years ago, is alleged to want to develop the ground at an estimated value of around £2.5m.

Another motive is the small size of the former Southern League ground and the League would have no objections to a ground-sharing scheme, similar to Crystal Palace's arrangement with Charlton Athletic at Selhurst Park.

Loftus Road is not, unless Jim Gregory, the chairman of QPR, is prepared to rip up the plastic pitch.

The League view the merger proposals with some trepidation, not least because of disarray it might cause to the end of season play-offs to reduce the first division to 22 teams. The announcement it was to cease to exist, they admit, would have a detrimental effect on the club's financial position.

The League would, however, consider block transfers of players to use the merger to gain Wimbledon's first division place.

## Watford will fear the end of the line

By Dennis Shaw

Watford's 4,000 fans, who will be housed at Fellows Park, a short shunt from the railway station, will live in fear on Saturday that their team may reverse down a familiar track. Progress has changed Watford's role and it is Watford who will take a mischievous delight in attempting to show just how hard the new first division might be to fall.

"We are not simply going out to fulfill a one-sided future," Tommy Coakley, the Watford manager, says with all the dark menace his benign demeanour can manage.

Six months out of Bishop's Stortford and formerly, though briefly, of Arsenal some 20 years ago, Coakley went hobnobbing to Old Trafford last Saturday to watch his fifth round FA Cup opponents. "They have some dangerous players," he concedes of Barnes, Blissett and company. "They have loads of pace, too. But I did see one or two things that we can work on."

Such talk would have seemed ludicrous even to his own supporters last August when Tommy "Who?" moved in to Fellows Park. "One of them even said in my face," he recalls, slightly shocked. Some resented his apparent lack of pedigree after Terry Ramsden, the chairman, had staged a spectacular takeover when he arrived by helicopter beaming: "Anything John John can do, I can do better."

That oft-repeated joke was meant to be no more, a lesson for the TV cameras. How was he to know that fate and the fifth-round draw would combine to put the observation to an early test? But Coakley learned the ultra-fast and bought five players for £200,000 to influence a dramatic U-turn in results.

The hardest-working, most honest guy in the game," confide his new-found admirers. The rugged-nudge brigades once saw him as a sinner in the deep end. Now he attracts the same affection as the local mild ale, which they will consume in vast quantities should Watford add Watford's scalp to those of Manchester United, Arsenal and Coventry City claimed in previous years.

In October he initiated a record-breaking 11 successive home wins, planting the seeds of the current Cup run which has seen the dismissal of Charlton Athletic and Birmingham City. The similarities with Graham Taylor, the Watford manager's early rise, are so numerous that Watford understand all too well that Watford's arrival in the first sixteen has not been achieved by mere romanticism any more than was their own elevation through the divisions.

Coakley bought Forbes and Dorman, the defenders, from Motherwell, Barber, the goalkeeper, from Everton, and Christie, the forward, from Manchester City. He also lured Hutchinson from Bristol City.

However, Christie has tendon trouble and Hutchinson is Cup-tied so Watford will be a little below full strength. However, they still have two danger men in Kelly and Cross, a sound defence and an industrious midfield, including Shakespeare, who can score goals with the same restless rapidity with which he creates them.

Of many sound credentials revealed so quickly by Coakley, none have been more impressive than his credibility with his players. To a man, they believe Watford will be given a sample of the medicine they have dispensed so liberally themselves at their own small ground near a railway junction.

## Moore is a cut above the rest

By Dennis Shaw

Everyone will be hoping that Adams's introduction will mark the beginning of a long international career. England have not had a world-class pair of centre backs since the mid-1970s era of McFarland and Todd, which was terminated prematurely by McFarland's repeated muscle injuries and Todd's reluctance to play international football, a decision which he and his wife, who encouraged him in his attitude, may subsequently have regretted.

Comparison of Adams with Bobby Moore is, I feel, adding unfairity to the pressures upon him. Estimates of Moore are made with hindsight. When he came into the team - in place of an injured Bobby Robson - in 1962, it was as a midfield player in a 4-2-4 formation, with Swann and Flowers as centre backs.

Robson says that Adams dictates, but makes the point that he is an aggressive defender rather than a thinker. Moore, like Beckenbauer or Gerson or Krol, was exceptional, an intuitive reader of the game. To expect the same

of Adams at this stage would be excessive. Let us see first how he fares against a centre forward, Buttigieg, whom he may never get near.

There was a time last season when it was looking as if Hately was maturing into the sort of leader who could strike fear into the best of defences the way Tommy Taylor once did. But Hately has failed to build upon his promise and it seems likely that his international days are numbered.

When considering the re-introduction of English clubs to European competition, it must be a matter of concern to the FA that there is a disinclination on the part of the international authorities, FIFA and UEFA, to give specific instructions to the federations of countries to be visited by English teams not to supply tickets for sale in England.

The Spanish Federation were at liberty to sell tickets to English agents for this match - under the jurisdiction of FIFA - which fortunately has not been taken up, so that there should be few English spectators to provoke the Spanish crowd and the local police. But it must be realized that the responsibility for meeting, and caring, the English football disease does not rest exclusively with the English authorities.

Last Sunday, disturbingly, it appears there was no physiotherapist available at Nottingham Forest to treat the injured knee of Neil Webb, who subsequently was forced to withdraw from the England squad. This was unfortunate for Bobby Robson and for Webb, but it is also a factor which might interest those insurers who would be responsible for compensating Forest were Webb to be put out of the game through injury.

Although Forest are a first division club running on a second division budget, it should be a priority in their administration that advice and treatment should be available to all players. Every mind prospective international on the day following a match.

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## Pride of London may help solve selection problem

David Miller  
Chief Sports Correspondent

The perennial, and justified, complaint of national team managers is that they are given no time by their respective League clubs to practice. Bobby Robson has, with his team for today's match against Spain, gone halfway towards solving the problem. Six players are from two clubs, Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur.

Admittedly, as with his eventually improved formation during the World Cup in Mexico, his hand has been partially forced by injury. Yet a rearguard including Anderson, Adams and Sansom and a midfield with Waddle, Hoddle and Halsey, should provide some of that cohesion which takes months of daily practice for even the best of clubs to establish.

There are various means by which an integrated national team can be created, with the coincidence of gifted players, who almost need no manager, such as Hungary, Brazil and The Netherlands have enjoyed at times during the past 35 years: with a team working on consistent selection, effected by Ramsey in 1965-66 and Bearzot between 1976 and 1982; and with the national team being withdrawn from league football to work as a "club" the way Kuwait and Morocco were in the past two World Cups.

So far, Robson's teams have enjoyed none of these chances. His players, until he found some selection stability in the last few months before the World Cup in Spain with Don Howe's assistance, of Greenwood, Robson said yesterday that he would not select club groupings "for their own sake", even though he agreed it helped a team's understanding and simplicity. As these are fundamentals towards which a manager works, it would seem to make sense to utilize the success of two clubs such as Tottenham and Arsenal.

## Alarm bells for Hately

If I were Mark Hately I would be worried about the manager's comments for being on the bench tonight that the pitch will be heavy and he may be needed in the mud, not being "all neat and tidy" like Lineker, Beardsley, Barnes, etc. It is, of course, true, and Hately's abilities in perspective.

There was a time last season when it was looking as if Hately was maturing into the sort of leader who could strike fear into the best of defences the way Tommy Taylor once did. But Hately has failed to build upon his promise and it seems likely that his international days are numbered.

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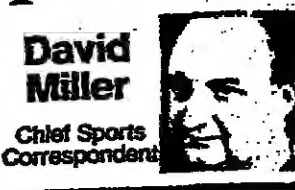
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Compiled by Chris Fredrick



## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Christopher Davalle

## When hunger went begging

Consuming Hunger (Ch4, 9pm) looks at television news coverage of the famine in Ethiopia and why it took so long for the story to break when the prospect of famine had been noted long before. It emerges as a depressing if predictable fact of life that problems in prospect are not the stuff of television news. Those who did the early work on the story found "starving kids in Africa" not a story, it's a fact of life. The bald fact is that the famine had no news value until a crisis was reached and the material shot impossible to ignore more than once its epic quality is noted. One of the conclusions reached is that because famine is unknown to us in the West, it penetrates our consciousness only when disaster reaches a Biblical scale.

## CHOICE

Split Screen (BBC2, 10.20pm) debates the issue of government aid to the Third World. Lord Bauer argues that it is damaging, often ends up in the wrong pockets and deepens poverty. Lord Hanch counters that it is an absolute obligation.

Ask Dr Ruth (Ch4, 11pm) is all about sex and entirely cosy. In fact it's just another American chat show. There's a tacky living room set and celebrity guests selling themselves, if nothing else, Dr Ruth plays up her funny German accent and comes over like a hausfrau delighted to find that she has won first prize in a game show — to host her own programme.

Chris Pettit

Peter Davalle writes: The allegorical nature of Carlos Cerdá's black comedy The Brothers of Calanda (Radio 4, 3pm), set in a repressive Latin-American republic in which recorded propaganda slogans come on with the air conditioning, people duplicate themselves or vanish without trace, and only thinly disguised the fact that the unidentified country is Chile, the author's homeland. The play's political messages are not rammed down our throats, but there is no danger of our not getting them... Another radio highlight today is the second airing of David Wade's documentary A Sheltered Life (Radio 4, 11am) about the Underground stations that meant both life and death for thousands of Londoners during the blitz of the Second World War.



A year on: Cameraman Mohamed Amin returns to Ethiopia for a two-part documentary, Consuming Hunger (Ch4, 9pm)

Keyboard whizzkids: Daniel (Rhett Keen) and Charlie (Duncan Bailey) become mixed up in computer espionage (BBC1, 5.05pm)

**BBC1**

6.00 Cerefix AM, 6.55 Weather.

7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.

8.40 Watchdog: In the Hot Seat this week is Michael Weir of the Retail Consortium, answering consumers' complaints about service in the large High Street stores. 8.55 Regional news and weather.

9.00 News and weather 9.05 Day to Day. Robert Kilroy-Glik, his guests, and studio audience discuss a topical subject. 9.45 Advice Shop. Margo MacDonald examines the rights of private tenants.

10.00 News and weather 10.05 Neighbours. (r) 10.25 Children's BBC. Philip Schofield with programme news. 10.30 Play School. (r) 10.50 The Wombles. (r)

10.55 Five to Eleven. Dora Bryan with a thought for the day. 11.00 News and weather 11.05 Holiday 87. (r) 11.35 Newsnight. 12.45 Gyles. Julia Smith, producer of EastEnders. With news and weather at 12.00.

12.20 The Tom O'Connor Roadshow. Variety show from the Corn Exchange, Cambridge. 12.55 Regional news and weather.

1.00 One O'Clock News with Maryn Lewis. Weather. 1.25 Neighbours. Shane stands up Terry in order to talk out another woman. 1.50 Check-a-Block. (r)

2.05 Film: Swan Song (1980) starring David Soul, Bo Brundin, Jill Ekenberry, and Slim Pickens. Sci-fi drama, set in Sun Valley, about a once world-class skier who begins a fight back into ratings contention. Directed by Jerry London. 3.40 Play 3. Salsa. Accident.

**BBC2**

6.55 Open University: Richard Hoggart: A Measured Life. Ends at 7.30. 8.00 Cerefix. Daytime on Two: Get Off My Back. A play about the relationships with each other. 9.35 Cerefix. 10.00 Four and five-year olds. 10.15 Science: basic patterns. 10.30 Bridges. 11.00 Words and pictures. 11.17 People who work at night. 11.40 The politics of the future. 12.00 GCSE Maths. 12.25 Once in a while. 12.45 Basic French conversation. 1.10 Business jargon for those with English as a second language. 2.30 Glasgow's Parkside. 2.00 News and weather. 2.22 Thinkabout. 2.15 Survival games played by Eskimo mothers with their children. (Cerefix)

2.35 Sports Afternoon introduced by David Lick. Football: previews of tonight's international and weekend's FA Cup fifth round games; and a live interview with Terry Venables, manager of Barcelona. 3.00 Back to Back. A look forward to Lloyd Honeyghan's first world title defence. Athletics: this weekend's European indoor Athletic Championships in France; cricket: a look back at England's tour of Australia. (News and weather at 3.00)

3.50 News, regional news and weather.

4.00 Pamela Armstrong. 4.35 The World of the 30s. Britain during the decade that led to the Second World War.

5.05 My Music. (r)

5.20 Cover to Cover includes Sidney Sheldon discussing his new novel, Windmills of the Gods.

6.00 Film: Apache (1954) starring John Lancaster. With Genevieve O'Connell. The Apache nation seems destined for serfdom, but one warrior, Massai, decides to battle on, against all the odds. Directed by Robert Aldrich.

7.25 Take Off. An aquatic ballet performed of the Hawaiian coast. (r)

7.35 Teke Nobody's Word For It. Entertainment and comedy series.

8.00 Whistle Test features The Judds and Commanders.

8.30 Out of Court presented by David Jessel and Sue Cook. M.A.H. Henry is depressed by a letter he receives from home.

9.25 Shift Work. Starring Maureen Lipman as Julie, a mini-cab driver.

10.20 Split Screen. Laurie Taylor introduces two films with contrasting views on the subject of Government aid to the Third World. 10.35 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

10.50 Newsnight. 11.35 Weather.

12.00 Open University: Complex Numbers. 12.25 Probability and Statistics. Chance. Ends at 12.55.

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**ITV/LONDON**

6.15 TV-am presented by Richard Keys. Weather at 6.25 and 6.55; news at 6.30; sport at 6.40; Thames news. 6.55 Help! Vix Taylor Gets with news of the Autism Awareness Campaign.

6.55 Crossroads.

7.00 This Is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews surprises another unsuspecting worthy.

7.30 Coronation Street. Mavis turns to Derek Wilson when she becomes worried about her future at the Kabin. (Oracle)

8.00 Sporting Triangles presented by Nick Owen. Jimmy Greaves and Tessa Sanderson are joined by Frank Bruno, Harvey Smith, Willie Carson and Terry Griffiths.

8.30 High and Dry. Comedy series starring Bernard Cribbins as the owner of a derelict seaside pier. (Oracle)

9.00 The Equalizer. This week, McCall helps Walt Wesley, his ex-wife's husband, who is being terrorized by a newly-released prisoner who was sent down on evidence provided by Wesley. Starring Edward Woodward. (Oracle)

9.55 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.

10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Sandy Gall. Weather followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Film: The Enforcer (1976) starring Clint Eastwood, Tyne Daly, and Harry Guardino. When San Francisco police inspector Harry Callan falls foul of his superiors because of his rough tactics in bringing a gang to justice, he is transferred from homicide to Personnel. But when his partner is killed he is brought back to homicide, only to be given a woman as his new partner. Directed by James Fargo.

12.20 That's Hollywood. Film versions of literary classics.

12.45 Night Thoughts.

**CHANNEL 4**

2.15 Their Landships' House. (r)

2.30 Film: Action for Slander (1937) starring Olive Brook. Drama about a major who is wrongly accused of cheating at cards but is reluctant to defend himself because any court action might involve his mistress. Directed by Tim Whelan.

4.00 Mavis on 4. Mavis Nicholson discusses fostering with a lady who has fostered more than 50 children.

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Ken Heaton from Lancashire. Chateausation. The French language version, with English subtitles, of episode four of the 26-part drama serial shown, dubbed, on Mondays.

5.00 The Marking Man. Part six examines the corporate images of General Motors, Boots, the AA, and the Halifax Building Society. (r) (Oracle)

6.00 West and Dream. Two films made by the cinema magazine The March of Time about American radio. The Laugh Industry, made in 1937, examines how radio comedians keep the jokes flowing; Is Everybody Listening? (1947) is an analysis of American radio and the impact on it of commercials, narrated by Alastair Cooke. (Oracle)

7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen, includes a report from Washington on the talks between the Israeli Prime Minister and President Reagan.

7.50 Comment from SNP politician Gordon Wilson, MP for Dundee East. Weather.

8.00 Tom Keating on Palatka. Mr Keating illustrates the technique of Degas, and creates in pastel the artist's Dance Class. (r) (Oracle)

8.30 Diverse Reports. David Tereshchuk argues that the psychiatric hospital closure programme has come too far, and that the conditions and quality of care received by ex-patients in the community is a national scandal.

9.00 Consuming Hunger. The first of a two-part documentary taking a critical look at how the West's media covered the famine in Ethiopia. (see Choice)

10.00 Up Line. Part three of the four-episode comedy drama about pyramid selling.

11.00 Ask Dr Ruth. Dr Ruth Westheimer answers viewers' questions on sexual matters. Her guest is Milton Berle. (see Choice)

11.30 Film: The Undiscover'd Country (1933) A young wife takes a gossip neighbour to court. Presented by Edgar Lustgarten. Directed by Gordon Harker.

12.00 Beyond Belief presented by Anthony Clare.

12.30 Their Landships' House. Ends at 12.45.

**CHANNEL 4**

2.15 Their Landships' House. (r)

2.30 Film: Action for Slander (1937) starring Olive Brook. Drama about a major who is wrongly accused of cheating at cards but is reluctant to defend himself because any court action might involve his mistress. Directed by Tim Whelan.

4.00 Mavis on 4. Mavis Nicholson discusses fostering with a lady who has fostered more than 50 children.

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Ken Heaton from Lancashire. Chateausation. The French language version, with English subtitles, of episode four of the 26-part drama serial shown, dubbed, on Mondays.

5.00 The Marking Man. Part six examines the corporate images of General Motors, Boots, the AA, and the Halifax Building Society. (r) (Oracle)

6.00 West and Dream. Two films made by the cinema magazine The March of Time about American radio. The Laugh Industry, made in 1937, examines how radio comedians keep the jokes flowing; Is Everybody Listening? (1947) is an analysis of American radio and the impact on it of commercials, narrated by Alastair Cooke. (Oracle)

7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen, includes a report from Washington on the talks between the Israeli Prime Minister and President Reagan.

7.50 Comment from SNP politician Gordon Wilson, MP for Dundee East. Weather.

8.00 Tom Keating on Palatka. Mr Keating illustrates the technique of Degas, and creates in pastel the artist's Dance Class. (r) (Oracle)

8.30 Diverse Reports. David Tereshchuk argues that the psychiatric hospital closure programme has come too far, and that the conditions and quality of care received by ex-patients in the community is a national scandal.

9.00 Consuming Hunger. The first of a two-part documentary taking a critical look at how the West's media covered the famine in Ethiopia. (see Choice)

10.00 Up Line. Part three of the four-episode comedy drama about pyramid selling.

11.00 Ask Dr Ruth. Dr Ruth Westheimer answers viewers' questions on sexual matters. Her guest is Milton Berle. (see Choice)

11.30 Film: The Undiscover'd Country (1933) A young wife takes a gossip neighbour to court. Presented by Edgar Lustgarten. Directed by Gordon Harker.

12.00 Beyond Belief presented by Anthony Clare.

12.30 Their Landships' House. Ends at 12.45.

**VARIATIONS**

**BBC1 WALES** 5.30pm-6.00 Wales Today. 6.30-7.00 News. 10.10-10.40 Newsnight. 10.40-11.00 Wales Today. 11.00-11.30 News. 11.30-12.00 News. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.00-1.30 News. 1.30-2.00 News. 2.00-2.30 News. 2.30-3.00 News. 3.00-3.30 News. 3.30-4.00 News. 4.00-4.30 News. 4.30-5.00 News. 5.00-5.30 News. 5.30-6.00 News. 6.00-6.30 News. 6.30-7.00 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30 News. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.00-9.30 News. 9.30-10.00 News. 10.00-10.30 News. 10.30-11.00 News. 11.00-11.30 News. 11.30-12.00 News. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.00-1.30 News. 1.30-2.00 News. 2.00-2.30 News. 2.30-3.00 News. 3.00-3.30 News. 3.30-4.00 News. 4.00-4.30 News. 4.30-5.00 News. 5.00-5.30 News. 5.30-6.00 News. 6.00-6.30 News. 6.30-7.00 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30 News. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.00-9.30 News. 9.30-10.00 News. 10.00-10.30 News. 10.30-11.00 News. 11.00-11.30 News. 11.30-12.00 News. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.00-1.30 News. 1.30-2.00 News. 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